SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD.

BY SHANNON & POWELL. MERIDIAN, MISS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1877. VOL. V. NO. 32.

IN A TERRIBLE FIX.

"Now 'Rastus"—and his sister picked a thread or two off his coat, and hesitated, as if thinking how to break the news gently—"I want to tell you about a plan I've got in my head."

"I know what it is," interrupted her brother, turning pale. "I knew all about it before I came down here."

"I'd like to know how I" asked Mrs. Green, in great surprise. "I never told anybody except John, and I'm sure he hasn't let it out."

"Oh, he didn't," answered Mr. Bangs. "But the minute I read your letter I felt what was in the wind. You didn't say in so many words that you'd got a match planned out—but you hinted close enough. Who is it, Selina? Better get the load off your mind as soon as possible. I'm prepared to know the worst," and Mr. Bangs heaved a sigh of forced resignation.

"It's a widow," advanced Selina; "just the kind of a woman to suit you, 'Rastus. I do hope you'll be sensible *this* time, and not let your foolish bashfulness spoil your chances of getting a good wife."

"A widow!" Mr. Bangs turned a trifle paler, and shivered. "I—I'm afraid I can't stand this siege, Selina. I came mighty near knocking under to that old maid last summer, but I was helped out of the scrape some way. I've always heard say that a man couldn't hold out long against a widow, if she'd got her mind really made up on him."

"Don't be a fool, 'Rastus," said his sister, tersely. "Maria's too good for you, and if you know when you're well off, you'll make sure of her."

"Maybe she won't be made sure of," said Mr. Bangs, to whom this conversation was terribly fascinating.

"Oh, yes she will," answered Selina. "I've talked with her about matters, and I know she'd have no objection."

"Good gracious, Selina," exclaimed Mr. Bangs, perspiring all over, "you don't mean to say that you've actually talked with this woman about my marrying her, do you? Why, she'll expect me to do it, if you have, and if I don't, she'll be having me up for breach of promise."

"Of course she expects you to marry her, and so do I," answered Selina, as if that settled the matter. "Be a man, 'Rastus. I wouldn't be afraid of the woman, if I were in your place."

"You don't know what you are talking about," said Mr. Bangs, shaking his head dolefully. "You're a woman, and can't be expected to know."

"Well, come down and let me introduce you now," said Selina, and she finally got him to consent.

He'd feel like a lamb being led to the slaughter," said poor Mr. Bangs as he paused at the parlor door to wipe his face. "I wish I were home again Selina."

"*Don't* be such a fool, 'Rastus," repeated his sister, by way of encouragement and then he was dragged over the threshold, and he remembered afterward that something in the shape of a woman rose up, and said something after Selina had said something. But what those somethings were he never knew.

When he came to, sufficiently to realize what was going on about him he was alone with the widow. She wasn't a bad looking woman, he had to admit. In fact, he rather liked the looks of her.

Well, the result was he fell in love with Mrs. Smith. He generally fell in love with the women Selina selected as proper subjects for matrimony. But this time he felt so completely done for that he was sure all his capabilities for falling in love were exhausted. He would never love again.

At the end of a week he felt that his love had reached its climax, for he picked up a rose she had dropped and slept with it on his pillow.

"You poor old fool," he said to himself the next morning as he stood before the glass. "To think you've got spoony enough for that. I'm glad no one knows it. But the widow is awfully attractive, and I don't see as I'm to blame. I—I can't help it."

One day Selina and Mrs. Smith went out shopping after some. As Mr. Bangs was going through the hall he saw that Mrs. Smith's room stood part way open, and an irresistible impulse to take just one peep into it came over him. He did so. Hanging over the back of a chair was a crinoline skirt, and that mysterious article of feminine apparel fascinated him so much that he ventured in and began to examine it.

"Well now if that doesn't beat the Dutch," said Mr. Bangs, holding it up. "I wonder how I'd look in such a thing? I'm going to try it on."

Accordingly he got hold of the belt, and proceeded to invest himself in it, after the manner of putting on trousers.

"My buckles, I s'pose I" he said, pulling the belt together. "Yes, there it is. Lord! wouldn't I cut a fine figure in hoops." And Mr. Bangs danced a hornpipe, very rattling accompaniment of steel wires and brass fastenings.

The hall door parted.

"Good, gracious!" cried poor Bangs. "They've come home!"

Eve had in his head stood up wide right. He grabbed at the belt, but it wouldn't unbuckle. He heard steps on the stairs, and woman's voice struck more terror to his soul than the sound of Gabriel's trumpet would have done.

He glanced about him. There was no escape. A closet door stood a little way open. Into that he crowded himself, hoops and all, and pulled the door together just as Mrs. Smith came in.

He could hear her bustling about, taking off her things, and bonnet. Among the articles of state unmentionable was a wig. It came off closer to him. It was altogether likely that she hung her things there. He felt as if he was going to faint. Then he thought of the ridiculous appearance a fainting man in hoops would make, and made up his mind that he *wouldn't* faint—he'd die first.

There! She was coming that way! What was to be done? A thousand wild thoughts flashed through his brain. He felt her hand upon the door-knob.

"There's a man in your room!" he roared out, in awful bass. He didn't know how he came to say it. It was the inspiration of desperation, probably.

"Oh-h, o-o-h!" shrieked Mrs. Smith, and fled in terror.

"I've got to get out of this before any one comes," said Mr. Bangs, giving a push to the door. Horrors! it would not open. There was but one way of opening it, and that was from the outside.

A cold and calming perspiration covered him from head to foot.

"You stay here, and I'll go in," he heard Selina say, in the hall. "I ain't afraid."

He put his eye to the keyhole and saw his sister enter the room.

"Selina!" he called, in a sepulchral tone. "Selina!"

"Who calls me Selina?" demanded Mrs. Green, dramatically, flourishing the feather-duster, which she had brought along as a weapon of defense.

"*I* do," answered Mr. Bangs. "It's 'Rastus, your brother. I'm shut up in this closet."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Green, staring at the closet as if she expected to look it out of countenance.

"Let me out, and don't be a fool," cried Mr. Bangs.

Thus appealed to, Mrs. Green ventured to open the door, and out stepped Bangs, with his crinoline rattling about his legs like dry bones in the valley of death.

"For the land's sake!" cried Selina, with uplifted hands, and mouth wide open. "Why, 'Rastus Bangs!"

"I—I thought I'd have a little sport," exclaimed Mr. Bangs, looking about as foolish as it is possible for a man to, "but you came back too soon, and I couldn't get it off, and slipped into the closet. Help me out of the confounded thing Selina, and keep it to your self, and I'll buy you the nicest dress in town."

"Selina! Selina!" called the widow from the bottom of the stairs. "Do you want any help?"

"Hurry up!" exclaimed Mr. Bangs. "She'll be here in a minute."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Selina. "If you'll promise to ask her to marry you inside of three days, I'll help you out of the scrape. If you don't I call her in."

"I—I dassent," groaned Mr. Bangs.

"Then I'll call her," said Selina.

"I—I will," said her brother desperately.

Mrs. Green gave a peculiar twitch to the strap, the buckle let go its hold, and the terrible thing fell to the floor. Mr. Bangs stood up a free man.

"Now remember," said Selina, warningly, "if you haven't proposed to Mrs. Smith in three days from this time—and that's six precisely, on Thursday, the time'll be up—I shall tell the whole story."

Oh, those three days! They seemed three years to poor Bangs. He tried seven different times to make the promise good, but every time his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and he was speechless.

Thursday at six o'clock, Selina came to him.

"Have you asked her, 'Rastus?" she demanded, solemnly.

"No, I haven't," answered Mr. Bangs. "I *can't*, Selina?"

"You've got just half an hour's time left," said Selina, unfeelingly. "Supper'll be ready in fifteen minutes. The hall hour'll be gone before we get through eating, and I shall tell the story the minute the time's up. Maria's in the parlor alone. If you want to see her you'll never have a better chance."

"Hi-son had any sisterly regard for me," began Mr. Bangs, but Mrs. Green cut him short with the remark:

"A bargain's a bargain. Do as you agreed to, or I will. Don't be a fool, 'Rastus."

And with that she opened the parlor door and pushed him in.

Mr. Bangs doesn't know what he said. He never knew. But the widow said he asked her if she wanted to marry him. Being a truthful woman, she said she did, and so the poor man was spared the recital of the story of his terrible fix.

"It was lucky that it happened after all," he told Selina, "for if it hadn't, I never'd have got courage to propose—never."

PEACH CULTURE FOR PROFIT IN THIS SOUTH.

A Prize Essay.

BY D. REDMOND, OF [illegible]

Read before the Gulf States Fruit Growers' Association.

Among the fruits of the southern markets, the peach has no rival in value and popularity. The demand, in your great cities, for fine early varieties of this fruit, properly grown, packed and shipped, may be considered almost unlimited; and the advantage in climate and season of ripening which we, of the Gulf States, possess over our more Northern competitors, renders peach culture one of our most attractive and profitable industries, when intelligently and skilfully pursued.

As the result of years of experience and close observation, the writer begs to offer the Association a few practical remarks on the best modes of cultivating, training and marketing the peach, with a view to early and profitable returns for labor and care expended in the production of this delicious fruit.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union, is, undoubtedly, more favorable to the production of the finest peaches, than that of any country of equal extent on the globe; and nearly all our dry, upland soils (except stiff, hard-baking clays,) are eminently adapted to the peach, naturally, or can be easily rendered so, by proper preparation and management. It must be clearly and distinctly understood, at the outset, that the peach will not grow, thrive and bear fruit successfully on cold, wet, or even damp land; that flat savannahs and moist plains are entirely unsuited to it; and that while the tree will make a very rapid and showy growth in creek and river bottoms and along the margins of streams, it will rarely, if ever, found to be either productive or long-lived in such situations. The very best soil for the peach is a good, clean, sandy loam; and such a soil, properly cultivated, will require no special manuring until the tree comes into full and luxuriant bearing. A lighter or sandier soil than the one just mentioned, will, also produce healthy trees and excellent fruit; but such soils require at the time of planting, and regularly afterwards, the addition, in moderate quantities, of the special fertilizers which I shall mention hereafter. Let me repeat, then, that a gently sloping hill-side, or an elevated plateau, affording per fect natural drainage, yet not steep enough to run into "washes" and "gullies"—a warm, dry, sunny exposure, and a deep, mellow, friable soil are the first essentials and absolute requisites to the successful production of the peach; and that any effort to raise this delicious fruit on the low, flat and damp lands bordering the gulf, or on permanently moist land anywhere, must inevitably result in failure and disappointment. I do not wish to assert that occasional crops of fair fruit have not been raised on highly-ridged and carefully cultivated low lands along the Gulf and in the Mississippi Valley; but I feel confident that no long-lived or permanently successful peach orchards ever have been or ever can be cultivated in such naturally unfavorable situations.

PREPARATION OF LAND, PLANTING, ETC.

Any "old field," not too much worn and exhausted, by previous cropping, and located as I have described it, will produce an abundance of good peaches, with a little care and attention. Such a field should be plowed and cross-plowed, to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, if possible, the land thrown up into flat ridges, 15 feet from centre, and broad, shallow holes, 5 feet in diameter, dug in the centre of these ridges, 15 feet apart, for the reception of the young trees, which may be planted as described below. But, if the land intended for the new orchard, is clothed with forest trees and undergrowth all this must, of course, be carefully cut and removed by burning or burning in heaps for charcoal, etc. The stumps of the larger trees should be cut as low as possible, and all smaller underbrush grubbed out, thoroughly, with a heavy mattock. If the planter has ample means and time, he may, also, site or entirely uproot the large tree-stumps; but this is very expensive, and not at all essential to the production of a good and profitable peach orchard. Let such stumps be left clear, then, with the exception of the large stumps, the tree-rows may be laid off either on the "square" or "quincunx" form—(the latter is best)—at a distance of 15x15 feet, giving 193 trees to the acre. When the rows are all regularly laid off, and the tree planted in their proper places holes should be dug about 5 feet in diameter and one spade deep. In laying out the holes for this depth, place the surface soil on one side of the hole, and the under soil on the other;—then dig up or loosen the bottom of the hole, throw the outer rim or edge toward the middle of the hole, and allowing it to remain in the hole, in the form of a flat mound. This mound, and nearly or quite level with the surface, the tree is to be planted, spreading out the roots carefully, and working in around them the surface soil reserved for the purpose. The under soil (before referred to,) may then be mixed with a small portion of the special fertilizers described hereafter, and used for filling up the hole, which may be mounded up a little from the main surface to the stem of the tree, to allow for setting, and to throw off any excess of water, which might prove prejudicial to the tree.

SELECTION OF TREES, SHORTENING, ETC.

Straight well grown trees one year from the graft or bud, are the surest, cheapest and best. These should not be budded or grafted low, but not more than 4 to 6 inches from the ground, and none of the lower limbs or branches should be cut off in the nursery, or until you are ready to plant. Then head the tree down to 2½ or 3 feet, and cut off all the side branches clean, carefully avoiding injury to the remaining buds, and leaving the tree simply a branchless stake. Trees thus prepared at the time of planting will start growing "all at once," producing a low, spreading, symetrical head of limbs, and the trunk being partially set with new branches, throughout the ground up. The shaping of the tree, for the first two or three years, is perfectly under the control of the orchardist. From the middle of November to the middle of January, is the proper time for transplanting the Peach and other deciduous fruits, in the Gulf States, and in no case should this work be delayed after the last named period.

AFTER CULTURE, PRUNING, ETC.

Whether the peach orchard is planted in "old field," or "new ground," it will need particular care and attention for the first two or three years, or until they come into full bearing. The simplest and best system which I can recommend, is as follows: from 20th March to middle of April, plow and cross-plow the whole orchard, as deep as possible, using a short "single-tree," and keeping scrupulously clear of the young trees. (If these are set in the centre of a five foot hole, and the plowman is directed to run as furrow nearer than the outside of the edge or margin of the hole, there can be no possible danger of injury to the trees.) After the orchard is thoroughly broken up, sow it broad cast in cowpeas, using from a bushel to six pecks to the acre, scattering as evenly over the surface as possible, and harrowing (not plowing) the seed smoothly in. In sowing, the peas may be scattered close around the young peach trees, where the plow has not reached, and covered by hand, lightly, with a pronged hoe. When the peas growing close to the trees are from a foot to 18 inches high, and before they began to "run" or "climb," they should be sprinkled with fertilizers, which I will name, and lightly dropped into the soil, for a space of 3 or 4 feet all around them. Keep the brink of the hole clear of peas. This intermixture of the green pea stalks and leaves with the soil around the trees serves both as a mulch and a manure, and will be found highly beneficial. When the main crop of peas has formed long, string-like pods, the plant is at its best stage for turning under, and should be done promptly, and thoroughly sprinkle the whole field liberally with gypsum or slacked lime, when the dew is on, before plowing the vines under. [Gypsum is not used to any considerable extent in the Gulf States, but it can almost always be procured in our large seaport towns at $10 to $15 per ton, put up in barrels, ready for use. I do not recommend its use, at such prices, except for special purposes; lime, slacked with strong brine, after the formula laid down in White's "Gardening for the South," page 47, is a very ordinary article of the coast, may be used instead of gypsum, and will answer a good purpose.] In ten or fifteen days after the turning under of the first or early crop of cow-peas, sow another crop, on the same ground, either broadcast or in close drills (2½ feet,) and thus keep the surface of your young orchard from the burning effects of our mid-summer suns. The second crop of peas may be allowed to ripen; and, if the seed is carefully gathered, it will generally pay all the expenses of cultivation for the year. After gathering the ripe pods, the remaining stalks, leaves, etc., should be turned under and the orchard "laid by" for the winter. The same system of shading the surface, and protecting the soil with vegetable and mineral matter (peas, gypsum, lime, salt, etc.,) may be continued until the third year, when the young trees will have so far occupied the ground that the farther planting of intermediate crops will be found inconvenient and inconsistent. As the trees spread and shade the ground, a light and careful system of surface culture, with harrow, horse-hoe or steel-tooth cultivator, or the use of the ordinary weeding-hoe for the extermination of all grass and weeds, will be generally sufficient to keep the peach orchard in a healthy and productive condition. Especial care must be taken at all times, not to cut, scrape, or otherwise mutilate either the trunk or branches of the peach tree, and all pruning or clipping must be performed with either a very long-bladed pruning-knife or a close and smooth cutting (French) pruning shears. In regard to *pruning* generally, I desire to say that the ordinary and all too prevalent habit of hacking and slashing off large limbs, cutting out the centre branches and particularly what is called "trimming up" the trees, (in the form of a broom,) are all highly pernicious and fatal to the life and usefulness of the fruit tree, and should at once abandoned. The proper form and shape for a peach tree, in our climate is that of an obtuse cone—the lower branches, when loaded with fruit, just clearing the ground, and the head of the tree gradually drawn in from the extremities of these lower branches, until it forms a dome or cone-shaped mass of closely-set branches and leaves. Downing's directions for "shortening-in," by cutting back at least half the preceding year's growth of new wood, are admirable, and should be generally followed; but, where the trees are favorable to the growth of the peach, that a more vigorous "shortening-in" is, with us, often necessary, to keep the tree within proper bounds. The true idea of pruning and shaping the peach tree, is to distribute the bearing-wood equally all over the tree, and to give the head of the tree such form that all parts of it may be equally exposed to the sunshine, air, rains, dews and all natural influences. The centre of the tree should, therefore, never be cut out—only the new growth shortened back—and the trunk of the tree, especially must not be exposed to the scorching heat of our summer's sun.

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.

Dried muck, or good leaf-mould, 4 parts; hard-wood ashes, 2 parts; and ground bones (bone-meal), 1 part, form an excellent special fertilizer for the peach, and may be very beneficially applied, in moderate quantity, on the surface, over or near the extremities of the roots, and worked in with a pronged hoe. Two applications of this fertilizer each year, early in December and April, in addition to the shade and sustenance afforded by the cowpeas heretofore mentioned, will keep the peach tree in vigorous and thrifty growth, and pay liberally in the increased production and finer quality of the fruit.

THINNING, PICKING AND PACKING.

If the foregoing directions for shortening-in and shaping the tree are carefully observed, it will seldom be necessary to thin out the fruit, which, in this is a matter of very great importance, and should always be performed while the fruit is hard to give a precise rule of thinning peaches, but it will suffice to say that in all cases of over-crowding on the bearing branches, the fruit should be thinned out so as to leave a space of at least three or four inches between each peach tree when it arrives at full size and maturity. I have seen various devices and implements for thinning peaches, but the best and simplest one I now remember was an iron hook, with prongs split in the end like a claw-hammer, and fastened to a wooden staff by a socket. It was invented, and successfully used by my departed friend, Jno. S. Logan, Esq., formerly of Aik n S. C. The work of thinning should be performed when the young peaches are about the size of a small hicory-nut.

PICKING.

Free-stone peaches for distant markets, should be gathered when the ground, and when the flesh is in such an elastic condition that it springs back after a slight pressure of the fingers. They should be carefully and tenderly gathered and picked, it will bear from three to six days' transportation, and ripen in-transito.

If the fruit, when picked does not readily yield to a moderate pressure, the fruit is not ripe enough for shipment; and, on the contrary, if there is indentation or pressure of the fingers remains, or is left on the fruit, it is too ripe, for any but near or home markets. A little experience will soon enable one to gather his crop at the exact time for packing and shipping safely, and this should be made a matter of careful study and attention.

Cling-stone peaches cannot be recommended for distant shipment, as they do not, generally, ripen well when gathered green from the tree; but for home consumption, preserving etc., they are often preferred.

PACKING.

Slatted, wooden boxes, holding from one third to one half bushel, make the most convenient package for early and choice peaches; and extra fine specimens may be put into even smaller packages. Each box should be marked, in plain stencil, with the growers' name and address, and the variety of peach enclosed, also the name and address of the consignee, or commission merchant, in large letters. It will always pay, in shipping extra and fine fruit, to wrap each one all round, and wrap them carefully in thin, strong manilla paper. The boxes must be crowded as full as possible, with no room for loose rolling of the fruit, and it will, in most cases, be well to secure the ends of the boxes with encircling straps of narrow and light hoop-iron.

VARIETIES FOR MARKET.

Only the earliest and finest free-stone varieties can be counted on for profitable shipment to the North and West. I recommend: Amsden, Alexander, Hale, Beatrice, Louisa, Rivers, Tillotson, Mountain Rose, Early St. John, Early Crawford, Walter's Early, Troth's Early, etc.

PEACH BORER.

Carefully examine all young trees before planting, and never put a borer into the ground with your tree. Plant the trees nearly on the surface, (as we have recommended,) and early the following spring, (March) heap a mound of fresh earth, 6 inches in diameter at the bottom, 12 inches high and 4 inches across at the top or apex. Pack this mound firmly with your spade, and cover it with hoe. Put a pint of gas lime (2 inches deep,) around the trunk of the tree and on top of the mound. Should this lime be washed away by rains, renew it, or if the gas lime cannot be obtained, use a couple of handfuls of ordinary lime (preferably wood-ashes,) instead. The lime and chinaberries both have a tendency to keep away the moth that produces the peach borer; but, perhaps a more effectual remedy than either would be a sheet of strong, "hard-wax" paper, saturated with soft soap, and dusted over with carbolic soap, and then fastened around the tree from an inch below the ground to 6 inches above the surface. This paper can be put on the tree very effectually with a simple mound of earth around my trees, as described, but I give this wall when first put, simply to bother a great "bug-bear" to some cultivators of the peach; but, I do not regard it as being at all a serious drawback upon the business.

SUMMING-UP.

The essentials of profitable peach culture in the Gulf States, are then, if my positions are correct:

1. Elevated, well-drained, friable land, of moderately fair quality.

2. Broad, and rather shallow (not deep) holes, and shallow planting.

3. A careful selection of the earliest and best free-stone varieties—using only one year old trees, and cutting them back to "hare poles" 2½ to 3 feet high, at time of planting.

4. Clean, mellow and open culture, at all times, permitting no grass or weeds to grow in the orchard.

5. Proper systematic attention to pruning, fertilizing, forming the tree, gathering, packing and shipping, etc., as fully set forth in the foregoing unpretentious paper, which is most respectfully submitted to our associa tion.—Our Home Journal.

TOBACCO.

Harvesting.—The leaves thicken and turn a yellowish color, or, "ripen," become mottled as the plants reach maturity. So fast as they take upon themselves these characteristics the plants should be cut off close to the ground with a sharp knife, and left in the sun a few hours to wilt. All the plants will not ripen at the same time, hence, it will be necessary to go over the field as often as they are ready to cut. None save such as are well matured must be gathered. Some farmers hang the plants on scaffolds in the field and leave them there several days to dry, in good weather, while others remove them at once to the barn, so soon as they have wilted sufficiently to admit of handling without damage. We consider the latter the better plan, as the tobacco is equally as good, if not better, is not sunburned, and is not liable to damage from sudden rains.

Hanging and Firing.—A tall barn has been prepared, and in this the plants must be hung, tops down, in tiers reversed to within six feet of the ground. They must be hung loosely; that is, the plant must not be crowded, but must be allowed sufficient room to admit a free passage of air between them. This suspension is usually effected by means of slits cut in the stalks, ranging from about midway to within a few inches of the butt, and slipped over small sticks. These sticks, which are from four to six feet long, rest with their ends on joists or beams running across the barn.

When the tobacco has all been hung, a brisk fire must be started under it and kept up regularly night and day until the crop is thoroughly cured. The fire must not be hot enough to scorch the leaves, of course, and great caution must be exercised all through the firing, else a report may go out that another barn of tobacco has been burned. Once the whole mess is thoroughly heated it ignites almost readily as gun-powder. To lessen the danger some let their fires go down when the leaves begin to get dry, and resume when they have become damp again, or, as it is usually expressed, "come into case." It takes longer firing, and we would hardly regard it as a much safer course to pursue.

Stripping and Pressing.—After the tobacco has been entirely cured the leaves must be stripped from the stalks, carefully assorted into different grades, tied into hands of from eight to ten leaves, and bulked away to wait the proper time for pressing into hogsheads.

When all has been stripped, and the leaves are found to be in "good case," the packing and pressing may commence. A rude wooden press is usually constructed for the purpose, and the tobacco is carefully placed round and round in the hogshead, and subject to frequent and thorough pressings. There are tobacco or cigar factories in any of the large cities where you will be able to find hogsheads opening, and by examining these hogsheads you will get a more correct idea of how to pack those you could give you in a short article like this.—[Kentuckian.

Quantity of Seed for an Acre.

The following table from Mr. Gregory's Annual Seed Circular, is inserted as giving information which is often wanted by our friends in guiding the amount of their seed purchases.

Seed men vary much in their directions for the quantity to be sown per acre. In the following list we give the quantities of the more common sorts used by practical farmers:

Dwarf beans in drills	1 bu
Pole beans in hills	1 bu
Peas that make large vines	½ bu
Dwarf peas	1 bu
Cabbage in hills	½ lb
Cabbage to transplant	½ oz
Carrot in drills	1 to 1½ lb
Musk-melons in hills	1 to 1½ lb
Water-melons in hills	3 lb
Onions for boiling to sell green or for pickles	5 to 8 lb
Onions for dry bulbs in drills	3 to 4 lb
Onions for sets	30 lb
Onions sets in drills	10 bu
Potatoes in drills, cut (sprouts)	8 to 14 bu
Number of sprouts	10 to 15 lb
Radish in drills	2 to 6 lb
Spinach in drills	2 to 6 lb
Sage in drills	2 to 6 lb
Squash (run varieties) in hills	3 to 4 lb
Squash (bush) in hills	3 to 5 lb
Tomato in beds to transplant	½ oz
Turnip in drills	1 to 1½ lb

If an indicted person in the neighboring counties wants to run, change, or have a change of venue before a jury.—Prentiss Plaindealer.

The Pickens County Murders.

[From the Alabamian.]

One of the most bloody tragedies that have ever stained the records of this county was inaugurated on last Friday evening, by the killing of young Bush by negro named John Lindsey, and culminated on Saturday night by the killing of William Story and Thomas Kilpatrick, by a band of negroes.

Bush and the negro Lindsey had a dispute about the latter and his family going into the former's cotton and tramping it down in search of peaches.

They were both working land on Major Willett's plantation, better know as Major Walker's river or Warehouse place. Lindsey had bitterly cursed and threatened to flog a small white boy who had ordered one of Lindsey's children away from the peach trees. Bush went over to where Lindsey was plowing, and told the latter that he did not come over there to whip his boy, but that he must keep his children out of his cotton. Lindsey cursed him and told him to go to hell with his cotton. He thinking this an insult to his boy, and started for him with a heavy walking stick, the negro turned to run, and finding a large grub, he threw it at Bush, hitting him on the temple, inflicting what was thought to be a slight, but which proved to be a mortal wound.

Bush then went home, gathered, but missed him, the latter picked it up, and tarned on Bush to finish the work of death at once. Bush drew his knife prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible; at this juncture a young man by the name of Ellis, working in the same field, succeeded in preventing the negro from doing farther injury. Bush came into town after the fray and did not seem to be badly hurt, but after reaching home he complained a great deal of his head and the family sat up with him until about midnight, when he seemed to be resting well, and all retired. A little before day, on going to his bed, he was found to be speechless, and died in a short time. The murdered man, A. J. Bush, was not quite twenty-one years of age, and was married about a year ago. He was small and spare made only weighing about 120 pounds.

He leaves a young wife and an infant child to a life of toiling poverty, unremitting sorrow, and all brought about by a brutal negro.

* * * * *

As soon as Bush was buried on Saturday evening, the citizens of Pickens-ville met in mass meeting together and resolved to capture the murderer. Story and Kilpatrick, who lived about six miles east of town, were suspected. Story, who had some experience as a detective, and Kilpatrick started in the direction of Columbus. Messengers were sent out to warn others who were up, heard firing between 11 and 12 o'clock, but nothing particular was brought of this matter until Sunday, when news was brought that two white men were lying dead about two miles north of town on the Columbus road. Mayor Moseley and some immediately proceeded to the scene of this double murder, and with the aid of jurymen, held an inquest.

* * * * *

The murdered men proved to be Story and Kilpatrick.

Circular of the State Executive Committee.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug., 21st, 1877.

The State Committee earnestly advises the Democrats, Conservatives, and all opposers of the Republican party of Mississippi to unite in the movements to be called, to organize their Clubs in the different voting districts, and their County Executive Committees, without delay. If the Clubs have been dissolved, they should be re-organized. Upon proper notice, the voters can be called at some convenient place and time, and proceed to effect an organization.

In each county there should be a Central Committee, with a Chairman, to correspond with the county seat, and recommended for his zeal and executive ability. County Committees if not already appointed, can be chosen by representatives of the Clubs in a general county meeting.

The Clubs should hold regular meetings and provide measures for challenging doubtful voters—revising the registration and securing an active canvass so as to develop the full strength of the party in the election-providing tickets, etc. They should make regular reports to the County Committees as the membership, progress, and other matters appertaining to the canvass; and the County Committees are requested to report to the State Committee.

Experience shows that the success of a canvass depends mainly upon the efficiency of the local organization, and too much care cannot be taken to keep them in good working order.

The voters of each locality are presumed to be better informed than others of the prospects of the party were they reside and the necessities of the case. The policy and action of the party are well defined and approved, and it should be borne in mind that the first duty is to support the regular nominees.

Relieved from the menace of organized opposition, majorities are liable to become indifferent and the maintenance of their own organization, and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875 and '76 were won.

E. BARKSDALE,
Chairman State Committee.
Attest: MARION SMITH, Secretary.

Miss Jenny Bancroft, recently graduated by Syracus University, has become Dean of the Woman's College connected with the Northwestern University.

Southern Homestead.

Terms: $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877.

What is called the "famous circular" sent out by Hon. J. B. Yellowly is having quite a wide circulation and meets with many unfavorable comments. We can see nothing objectionable in it except that it was secret, and the objects sought to be accomplished were not made public. As the farmers constitute four-fifths of the Democratic voters of the State they are entitled to every thing the Circular proposes to give them. Take this county for instance, in four of the beats the farmers constitute nine-tenths of the voters, and in this beat (Meridian) fully one half. Then on any fair mode of selecting delegates they should have just what the circular claims at least a "majority." The object of the "Farmers' State Executive Committee" was as stated in the document to have "an organization which will secure to the farmers that recognition in the political affairs of this State which their services and their sacrifices, their numerical strength and their intelligence" entitled them to. To this we see no valid objection. The fact is if the principles of the Circular had been openly advocated and explained to the farmers, we have very little doubt the objects sought to be effected would have been accomplished. We don't understand that there was any intention to proscribe all other occupations, it was simply to see that the controlling power in the Convention should be given to the farmers, who from their numbers were entitled to it. If the farmers have been frequently ignored in conventions and have not had that "recognition" they are entitled to, it is their fault, they have the power in their own hands, and can exercise it whenever they will. So far as we know this Circular has had no perceptible effect on the nominations for this canvass. If the Agricultural interests of the State are fostered and protected by wise legislation we will probably hear no more of the Farmers' movement. The Democratic party of the State if it fulfills its mission is the true farmers' party. But if it should neglect these important interests, we may expect the Farmers to organize for their own protection and in such numbers as will make their power felt.

Vermont is about as backward in affording facilities for Agricultural Education as this State. The Agricultural College grant was made over to the State University. It yields an annual income of $6,700. Still the University has not increased its faculty, and, it is said, has made no provision for teaching agriculture except to assign a single professor to that branch and then discharge him. This is about what has been done in Mississippi.

St. Louis has gone into the business of drying eggs, which are said to retain their original flavor, and other characteristics. They are heated to a uniform consistency and poured in thin layers upon polished iron plates, when they are placed in a current of hot air and dried rapidly. They are then put into hermetically sealed cans for future use. Large quantities are now put up in this way.

Mehemet Ali, the Turkish General and Commander in Chief, is a native of Magdeburg, Prussia, and first went to Constantinople thirty years ago, as an officer of a German vessel. He remained in Turkey, embraced Mahomedanism and entered the army, in which he rapidly rose. He has been through all the Turkish wars, and is believed to have acquired a considerable amount of military knowledge.

He is now over fifty years of age, is well acquainted with the topography of Bavaria, and is a most active and capable General. The name Mehemet Ali was assumed after he became a Turk.—He was known in Madgeburg as Julius Detroit.

Captain J. S. Hoskins succeeds his son, Mr. W. W. Hoskins as Editor of the Lexington Advertiser. Captain Hoskins is the popular Sheriff of Holmes County, and has just been renominated for another term.

Mr. Jno. A. Galbreath, the clever telegraph operator at Jackson is the champion chess player of the State. He has just won a victory over Mr. D. Geo. DeLap, of Natchez, Mr. Galbreath scoring eleven games to Mr. DeLap's four.

The Mississippi Central Rail Road extending from Canton to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Cairo, was sold last week, under a decree of the United States Court at Jackson, and purchased by the Illinois Central R. R. This great Company now owns a line direct from Chicago to New Orleans, and will no doubt make it a first class road in every respect.

Senator Morton has been very dangerously ill, and although he is reported better it is doubtful if he will ever be able to resume his seat in the Senate.

Chicago is a lively city. It had in June over one hundred divorce cases, and forty cases of small pox.

Ben Bush in Cincinnatti.

We copy from the Cincinnati Times a letter from Ben Rush to that paper, and also, an interview by a Times' reporter, in which he pretends to be an exile from Kemper county, on account of his politics. His statement is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. Instead of being driven off, because he was a Republican, he is a fugitive from justice. It is well known that he was never in the slightest danger on account of his politics. Last December an attempt was made to assassinate John W. Gully, with whom Rush had had a bitter feud of many years standing. Mr. Gully, while on his way home from DeKalb, was waylaid and shot at, and severely wounded; he recognized Rush as the would be assassin, and since that day Rush has never been seen in Kemper county. He absconded the night after he made the murderous attack on Gully, left his family in DeKalb and was heard of next in Arkansas. At the March Term, 1877, of the Circuit Court, of Kemper county he was indicted for shooting at Mr. Gully with intent to kill and murder, and it was under that charge that a attempt was made to arrest him in Arkansas, and bring him back to this State for trial. Mr. Gully was afterwards assassinated on the 26th of April, and at first it was believed that Rush had come back from Arkansas to complete what he had failed to accomplish in December, but it was afterwards ascertained that at that time Rush was in Arkansas and was not guilty of that charge. He would leave the impression that the requisition was for the murder of Gully, on the 26th of April, whereas, the indictment on which the requisition issued was for the shooting of Mr. Gully in December, a crime of which there is scarcely a doubt of his guilt. Rush's troubles in Kemper have been entirely personal and not political. Rush is of a good family, and notwithstanding his politics, at one time had many friends in Kemper. But he became desperate and revengeful, and after his fiendish attempt to assassinate John Gully he lost the friendship and sympathy of every one and became what he is, a wretched outcast and fugitive.

The Fall Trade.

The business outlook appears to be generally encouraging. Excellent crops will be gathered throughout the South and West, and as the people have generally lived with economy, and raised more supplies at home than ever before, we may expect a marked improvement in all kinds of business. The New York Post a very reliable paper in referring to the business outlook says:

Business men are deriving real satisfaction from the fact that the present grain crop in the northwestern States is usually large and fine. The situation in other branches of trade is encouraging. Nobody, of course, is elated or vehement, or noisy over the prospects for business next autumn, but there is a quiet, self-possessed conviction of a slow, sure increase in material prosperity. Nor is this conviction an irrational one. In the first place, economy has been very generally and diligently practiced for many months in this country; and many of the demands which it has been temporarily putting off and silencing must soon make themselves heard.

Our Western exchanges think the prospect for fall trade encouraging. St. Louis and Louisville merchants say they have already numerous orders and expect a better trade than since 1873, New Orleans and Mobile are also confident of a good business, and on the whole the business outlook every where is encouraging.

Newspaper Enterprise.

Nearly all the European war news is taken from the special dispatches sent by correspondents to the New York Herald. This news is telegraphed from the seat of war to London, and then by cable from there to New York. A synopsis is then made by the Associated Press and sent to the daily papers and in that way in twenty-four hours from the time it is received in New York the news is read in every city and town in the Union. A full and accurate discription of the battle of Plevna was published in the Herald four days after it occurred. This was even sooner than it appeared in the Russian papers, and illustrates the wonderful enterprise of the Herald and the progress of the age in the means of obtaining news for the public. It will be seen from the above that the latest news the Herald is not only ahead of all American newspapers, but there is no foreign paper not even the London Times that excels it in this respect. What is of still more importance the accounts of the Herald correspondents are accurate and impartial, and are copied by the Russian press. The Herald's account of the battle of Plevna, was published in the official papers of Russia, as an authentic description of the engagement, notwithstanding while it did justice to the bravery of the Russian troops, it commented freely on the blunders of their Generals.

We are prepared to furnish Clerks and others blanks of every kind, Warrant Books, Dockets, Blank Deeds, Bonds &c. &c. All orders sent in this office, will be filled promptly and on the most reasonable terms.

We are still prepared to execute job work with neatness and dispatch.

Hayes' Eastern Tour.

One of the sorriest exhibitions in the President's late tour through New Hampshire was the visit of the Presidential party to a camp meeting near Concord. After the Presidential party had been escorted to the stand and received by the Hon. Mr. Adams in an address of welcome, the President replied, and, after thanks for the reception proceeded to misquote Scripture in the following shocking manner:

It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote Scripture, but there is something like this: "There is more joy over the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray." We have with us a friend who was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me; but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before Judge Key.

The Postmaster-General spoke thus:

It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment, It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back my boyhood days, when in that far distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for Methodists we found in that part of the Union, and my father was no humble minister in our Church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I, his own son, have wandered. It will not attempt to quote Scripture, for I might fall more significantly than the President, but I have heard an old hymn that reads:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The fact that Gen. Devens and I are here together shows that the principles of religion have a hold in the Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have endorsed the Constitution and all its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior, and I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of the feeling of amity you have for the people of the South.

Key has been ringing the changes on being a repentant sinner until his hearers must have become thoroughly disgusted. He seems to delight in bedaubing Hayes with the most fulsome praise, and belittling himself and the Southern people. His late speeche have not added to his reputation as a member of the Cabinet. They are rather calculated to satisfy the country that Hayes made a mistake in his appointment.

The Louisville Banner has temporarily suspended on account of hard times. We hope friend Harrison may soon be able to resume, and that the Banner may continue to wave.

A cotton Seed Oil Mill Company has been organized with a capital of $40,000, at Friar's Point, Coa.-Gov. Alcorn to President and Dr. L. B. Dunn, Secretary. It will also have a corn and wheat mill attacked to it.

The Grand Band Jubilee at Jackson.

For the information of Bands and for the benefit of the public generally, the following items in regard to the Grand Band Jubilee to take effect in Jackson on the 4th September, are published by the Central Committee of Arrangements:

There will be three prizes offered for competition. No. 1 being a Grand Diploma of honor for the best general performance, each Band playing its own music. It will be required that the music played in this contest shall embrace the three principal divisions of Band Music, viz: (a) *Marching*, (b) *for Dancing*, (c) *Serious or Serenade Music*. The selections of dance music include at least one Waltz and a Quadrille. Half an hour only will be allowed each Band.

Prize No. 2 will be a cash premium of $50 in gold, to be awarded for the best performance of a moderately simple piece of music at *first sight*. For this purpose several entirely original quicksteps will be provided. It is understood that if none of the bands succeed in playing the piece allotted to them, the premium will remain unclaimed.

Prize No. 3 will be an elegantly bound copy of "Patton's-Guide to the Arrangement of Band Music," offered by the author for the best arrangement of a given piece of music by any leader of the bands participating. Leaders intending to compete for these prizes will please report to the undersigned as soon as possible.

The Judges on the occasion will be professional musicians from New Orleans, it being considered an impossibility to find competent Judges in Mississippi who would be quite unprejudiced. C. Patten is Chairman of the Central Committee, and can be addressed at Summit, Miss.

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and in a few minutes during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the tone of the stomach, and in time the system is firmed indomitable. A beverage which will not intoxicate, and is refreshing, hygienic, and which is intended especially for the benefit of those who have to work in the sun, is now offered, in Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, it combines the most powerful antiseptic for the invigorating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it render it a most valuable tonic for the purpose of strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable quantities. For family drinking from whatever discretion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are desirous leaving their home, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's invaluable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are going to sea. Nothing is a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. Aug5-1m

[From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 9th.]

REPUBLICAN'S PENALTY.

For Supporting what He Believes is Right.

Mississippi Proscription Banishes Him From Wife and Children Because He Was a Friend of Ben Harper, Judge Chisolm.

As an introduction of what we have to write, under the suggestive headlines, we give the following letter:

"FOURTH STEET HOTEL,
CINCINNATI, Aug., 23.

"To the Editor and Proprietors of the Cincinnati Times:

"GENTLEMEN—You will please excuse me, being a stranger and calling upon you for assistance; yet, when you understand my condition fully, I feel that you will appreciate my situation.

"I am from Mississippi. Left there last winter, on account of political troubles. My friends, W. W. Chisolm and others, have been killed since I left, and I would have doubtless met the same fate had I been there. So I can not return. I wish to make my home my home, and as I have no city references, it is an up hill business with me to get employment. Therefore I call upon you as patriots and Republicans to lend me a helping hand to the way of getting employment. I can turn my hand to almost any kind of work. Whatever you may do for me will, I assure you, be appreciated by one in oppressed circumstances. My room is at the Fourth Street Hotel. I would be pleased to have an interview with a representative of the Times. Will be at my room, No. 7, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Yours respectfully,
"B. F. RUSH."

Taking the above as a guide and authority the visit of a Times representative to Captain Rush's room was made yesterday afternoon. He met a gentleman of modest address, pleasing conversation, and earnest truth in what he had to say. The Captain did not strive to embellish the facts he offered with suggestions. He gave a simple, natural, and fluent statement of the persecutions he had suffered, and the dangers to life he had gone through, because he was a Southern Republican.

"He is not a carpet-bagger, but has lived in Mississippi since he was five years of age, having been born in North Carolina. He belongs to that class of men who favored the Union when the war of the rebellion occurred, but to escape conscription entered the rebel army. He served in that army until the surrender, and then, encouraged by a just judgment and loyalty to the country's cause, became active in the support of the Republican party. For two years he was acting Sheriff of his county, and after this served four years as County Clerk, he having been elected to that position by the Democratic majority of 700 over his Democratic contestant. The two parties in that county (Kemper) were about equally divided, the Republican majority not being more than 60 or 70, hence his election by 700 votes over his competitor, a nephew of the Gully's who possibly fell victim to the wrath of Chisolm, shows the popularity that attended him in the Democratic party.

"Mr. Rush, of DeKalb, Kemper county, where his family now be, and was an intimate associate of Judge W. W. Chisolm. We give the rest of the interview in his own words:

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

"I left home the first of January last, and went to Russellville, Arkansas. My life was in danger every day I remained at home. I was subjected to persecutions merely on account of my political principles, and no one could tell what a day would bring forth.

"LET FALL," &c.

"When Judge Chisolm became a candidate for Congress he asked me to accompany him in his canvass of the district. We went from one point to another, and without the exception of a day our lives was one of danger. Our opponents stopped at nothing to add to their persecutions. The campaign was one of continued disturbance. At every place where the Judge spoke the Democrats would gather in force, and by howlings, hooting, &c., would compel him to cease speaking. The Judge was always ready to divide the time with his opponent in the canvass, and any Democratic speaker who might wish to debate the questions of the campaign with him. At such times, if the Democratic speaker spoke first, the audience would listen respectfully and attentively, always ready to cheer and applaud, but when Judge Chisolm began to speak, and they realized the force of any of his arguments, they would drown his voice, by cries of that is a d——n lie," "You are a liar," "A regular scalawag in the South," "don't you or we will make you," and other insults, many of a more aggravated character.

"For thirty years before the war the Gulleys carried the county at almost every election. They were blatant secessionists, but when the war came but one of them out of the large family was brave enough to enlist in the army. The rest staid at home to carry on plantation upon the North, and plant their rebel sentiments after the manner of buggarts. This made them unpopular, and after the war they tried to save themselves from political death by using their money in getting members and friends of the family elected. Saturday before the election, 3d of November, Judge Chisolm and I were in the parlor of his house in DeKalb. It was my room, but Judge Chisolm occupied me having a pistol, stationed in front of the house and fired at it.

"The Judge got his double barreled shot gun, but I realized the danger, and persuaded him to desist, as it would do no good to return the fire. The United States Grand Jury, at Jackson, Mississippi, investigated the matter, and upon our evidence and that of J. P. Gilmer, thirty of the mob were indicted. After this I felt satisfied that it would not be safe for either of us to remain in that section of the country. I heard threats against our lives, but we would not live much in the United States Court sat in May, if we remained in Mississippi.

"The persecutions increased, and on the 1st of January I left my family and went to Russellville, Arkansas, to look out for business and home in that State. I worked on a farm there until I was wrongfully arrested in June of this year, on a requisition charging me with the murder of John Gulley.

ARREST AND RELEASE.

"I have not been in Mississippi since the first of January. When John Gully was killed, April 26, this year, I was in Russellville, Pope County, Ark.; yet Gully's friends and family were very active in charging me with having killed him. The Meridian Mercury, edited and published by a fire-eater named Horn, never let an opportunity slip to state in his paper that I shot Gully. He was glad to do it, although he knew I was out of the State when it occurred. At the request of the Gullys, Governor Stone, of Mississippi, directed and sent a requisition for me to the Governor of Arkansas. I heard of this, and on the 12th or 13th June, sent to Governor Stone affidavits of prominent and reliable citizens of Russellville stating that I was in Russellville the 26th of April, the day Gully was killed. On the 23rd of June, at the command of Miller, of Arkansas, I was arrested by Sheriff Hogan, of Pope County, on the requisition for me to be brought to Mississippi. When arrested I was talking to Colonel Wood, a prominent lawyer of the place, and his wife, Hesekiah Fryer and Davis, volunteered to conduct my defense. The requisition, instead of commanding that I should be placed in the custody of a proper officer from Mississippi, ordered the Sheriff to turn me over to the *care of Philip Gully, of Dardanelle, a cousin of John Gully, the man who killed*. Sheriff Hogan sent a telegram to Phil. Gully to come and take charge of me, and carry me to Mississippi.

"My attorneys immediately telegraphed my arrest to Governor Stone, who replied that upon the affidavits I had sent him, on the 12th of June, the requisition had been revoked, on the 17th of June, eleven days prior to my arrest. The telegram was given to Sheriff Hogan, who released to release me. He said the Governor of Arkansas had commanded him to turn me over to Philip Gully, and he would do it.

"Phil. Gully and his brother-in-law Jacaway, a lawyer, with others arrived at Russellville, from Dardanelle, in the evening. The Sheriff placed me in their keeping. He handcuffed me and took me to a hot room in a hotel. There they kept me all night and chained me to it in a position, on my back that was painful. I could not move an inch to ease myself. They took me down to supper, but refused to take the handcuffs off. I did not eat anything, as my hands were useless, and they were not inclined to feed me. I was taken back to the room, again tied to the bed, and remained there until morning, with Phil. Gully sitting at the bedside, with a cocked navy revolver in his hand. He would do nothing to relieve the agony of my position. Jacaway and Fryer stood guard outside of the door. At breakfast it was only at the solicitation of the landlord that my handcuffs were partially removed so I could eat something. My attorneys at once sent a telegram to Governor Miller, of Arkansas, stating that Governor Stone had telegraphed that he had revoked the requisition eleven days before the arrest. Governor Miller at once sent a requisition ordering my release, but Gully refused saying that he intended to take me to Mississippi. I afterwards learned that friends of Gully were parties to the second station below Russellville, Governor Miller was informed of Gully's refusal. He at once ordered his arrest for declining to obey, at which Gully showed considerable alacrity in relieving me of my handcuffs and setting me at liberty. I was immediately placed in the rear of the crowd at the second station below Russellville to kill me. On that day I was to start North, but my friends detained me. I was placed in a strange land, looking for employment. I can not go back home, for no one can tell how long my life would last there. My fears in the Attorney we gave before the United States Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, were realized, for on the 30th of April Judge Chisolm and J. P. Gilmore were killed. Judge Hamm, of the Mississippi Circuit Court, promised to call a special court to investigate these murders, but he has not done it. I want to bring my family North, and am ready to do anything that is honorable, that will help me to secure a home and enough to live on."

The representative of the Times was shown letters from Governor Stone, papers that prove Captain Rush to be what he says he is. His recommendations as to integrity and business qualifications come from Democrats as well as from Republicans.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, are the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriorative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes consumption, phthisis, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and intermittent irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. To the enfeebled condition of health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function. Aug5-1m

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Foreign Notes.

The Post's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I have received a special telegram, from the Danube, announcing the the highest personage at the Russian headquarters has expressed earnest desires for peace on the condition of preserving his life and remaining at rest and the reforms promised by the Porte carried out." The Post is a notoriously Turkophile paper, and the above statement is not in direct contradiction with all the news from the seat of war.

"SHUMLA," August 28.—Yesterday Suleiman Pasha, made another sortie from the fortress in the Schipka Pass, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until 5 P. M. The enemy was finally who assailed on both flanks, were unable to retain the ground they had taken. I have possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the battle.

A telegram to the Times from Shumla also says: "Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians have 3,000 killed and wounded."

The Russian telegrams from Shumla says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned their wounded and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them. This last version, however, seems to be exaggerated.

The Daily News correspondent with the Russian headquarters before Plevna says: "The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly and in greater numbers than the Russians, and are beginning to take the offensive all along the line. They are also keeping the Russian Plevna front on the strategical defensive by concentrating troops at or about to attack.

Joseph Baum & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, HATS, CROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

WOODEN WILLOW WARE, &C.

"Quick Sales, Light Profits" and Terms Cash.

FRONT AND FIRST STREETS,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

L. OCHS, L. KLEIN, A. KLEIN, I. KLEIN.

OCHS, KLEIN & CO.,

Have removed to their new location in the store formerly occupied by Capt. D. C. Durham, Front St., MERIDIAN, MISS., where they offer for sale

Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Our Goods are FRESH from the markets and we are determined to give BARGAINS. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. aug 5-3m

50,000 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

PLANTS AND FLOWERS,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

August 17, 1877-1m

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. BAILEY'S ALINE EXPERIENT 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the public. It is a delicious beverage, and a pleasant and sparkling tonic when taken in Water. For superior to sickening pills. It is held in high esteem by physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of

Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, and Kidney Affections.

For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and the chances of a constipated habit, it acts like a charm. It is specially prepared for the masses, is put up in large bottles, and sold by all Druggists, at fifty cents. No family, no druggist, no one should be without it, for, once started, no sewing girl, should fail to use it.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

aug 24 4t Sold by REED & LEWIS, Meridian, Miss.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the World. Agents wanted everywhere. Sample sent free. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR, Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable. Particulars free. Address, BRADFORD & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to a healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile nauseous compound which aim ply purges the bowels, but a safe, reliable remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed, in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by puging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the blood, and thereby restoring the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE,

Says a Boston physician, "Is the no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from roots, herbs, and barks, each of which is highly effective: and are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results"

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and blood renovator yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir:—About one year since, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and disconfirmed its use. I feel quite sure that there is no medicine superior to it for those complain s for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who find that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTIGRILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettigrill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir:—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information among the afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and sores, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I fee owe my health to it. I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and blotches. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so extensively.

C. H. TUCCER,
Pass. Agt. Mich. C. R. R.
No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. aug 24-1m

Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Meridian Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. O. U. W., meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock p. m.

R. H. GILL, N. G. J. M. NICKOLSON, V. G.
J. H. HOWELL, Sec'y. A. SCHAMBER, Treas.

MASONIC.

Meridian Lodge, No. 186, meets every third Saturday in each month, at 10 o'clock.

Lauderdale Lodge No. 308, meets every third Thursday night in each month.

King Solomon Lodge No. 233, meets every second Wednesday night in each month.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Mississippi Lodge No. 353, K. of H., meet every 2nd and 4th Thursday night in each month.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Meridian Council No. 67, F. of T., meet every Tuesday night.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN

MARRIAGE

Terms Only $2 50 Per Day!

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Magazine St., between Gravier and Natchez streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Chas. E. SMEDES, Propr.

In Office—Oscar F. Hickle, Jas. R. Leake, T. B. McCrindell.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Best Alabama Coal For Sale by the Car Load. If purchased before September 1st, at $7.50 per ton.

aug 24-3m RANDALL & CO.

Southern Homestead.

BY SHANNON & POWELL.

MERIDIAN, AUG. 31, 1877.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. STONE, of Tishmomingo.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

W. H. SIMS, of Lowndes.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

KINLOCH FALCONER, of Marshall.

FOR TREASURER,

W. L. HEMINGWAY, of Carroll.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

SYLVESTER GWINN, of Lawrence.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

T. C. CATCHINGS, of Warren.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

J. ARGYLE SMITH, of Jasper.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

STATE AT LARGE—E Barksdale, of Hinds; J C Powers, of Noxubee; W S Humphreys, of Lowndes; J W Harris, of Marshall; W A Percy, of Washington.

FIRST DISTRICT. CONGRESSIONAL—R H Allen, of Leo county, and L D McDowell, of Chickasaw county.

SECOND DISTRICT—R H Taylor, of Panola county, and A M West, of Marshall.

THIRD DISTRICT—A G Ellis, of Kemper county, and A J Baker, of Montgomery.

FOURTH DISTRICT—H T Berry, of Jasper county, and W McWillie, of Madison.

FIFTH DISTRICT—T Griffin, of Adams county, and T E Cooper, of Copiah.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Geo M Bridges, of Warren county, and T Otis Baker, of Adams.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

C. W. Gallagher M H Whitticker.

FOR SHERIFF,

R. L. Henderson.

FOR TREASURER,

E. T. Ramsey.

FOR ASSESSOR,

D. S. Malone.

OR SURVEYOR,

A. T. Harvey.

CORONER & GARDNER,

J. C. Houston.

Platform of the Democratic Conservative Party of Mississippi. Adopted August 2, 1877.

The Democratic party of Mississippi, grateful for the success of its past efforts in the cause of reform and of just and honest government, and invoking the blessings of Heaven on their future endeavors in the same cause, do adopt and proclaim the following platform of principles:

Fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, home rule, and the preservation of the State Governments, with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired.

No interference with the municipal power with the freedom of elections, and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States. The protection of the equal rights of all classes of citizens, without on account of race, color previous condition of servitude, or birthplace, and no special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. A strict adherence, in the selection of public agents, to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the Constitution?"

A continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform so signally inaugurated by the Democratic party, and a rejection of the burthens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with an honest execution of the laws.

Corporations of every description supervisable within Constitutional limits by State authority, and subordinate to State legislation, in the interest of the free and independent of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of our State system of free schools.

We favor the granting of such aid as may be extended without violation of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the established usages of the Government, to the Texas Pacific railroad, and for the rebuilding and keeping in repair of the levees of the Mississippi river.

That upon this platform of "principles and of public policy," we invite the co-operation of all citizens without regard to past differences, in support of the candidates presented by this convention.

Resolved, That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organization; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they shall be opposed as corrupt enemies to the welfare of the people, and avowed enemies of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi.

HERE THEY ARE!

Just Arrived!!

Some 55 or 60 "VICTOR" Sugar MILLS, and "COOK'S EVAPORATORS.

Come soon and select, or they will be *gone.*

JNO. T. BALL, Gen'l Ag't.

Aug. 24, '77 4t

Judge Hancock who is now one of the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue for this District was in the city last week. He will have charge of this portion of the District. He will make an efficient officer and his appointment has been very satisfactory to the people of this portion of the State. We are glad to see that there is some probability of his recovering an interest in a large and valuable tract of land in Alabama, inherited from his mother, for which suit has been or will be soon brought.

The Grange.

The Grangers Co-operative Association of East Mississippi will meet at the Grange Hall, Meridian, on the first Thursday 6th day of September, at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of said association are earnestly requested to attend said meeting, all Patrons of Husbandry in good standing, in Lauderdale and adjoining counties are respectfully invited.

J. G McARTHUR, Chairman.

E. T. RAMSEY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE, August 30.—Corros—Market quiet and unchanged, Sales 25 bales. Ordinary Sic; Good Ordinary 9c; Low Middlings 9½c; Middlings 10c.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 11c; Orleans 11c; sales 231 bales. Futures, November 10.65@10.66, December 10.95@10.96. Gold 104.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Gen. J. A. Smith, our next State Superintendent of Education, who is spending a few days in our city.

A New Book on Kemper.

We see it announced that Captain J. M. Wells of this city, has prepared a history of the Kemper county tragedy, and has gone to Chicago to have it published. The Pilot in noticing the proposed work says that Captain Wells "has spent nearly four months in diligent work in preparing the manuscript, and as he has been connected with the press editorially for several years, is capacitated for such an undertaking. The book will contain a biographical sketch of Judge Chisolm and the facts and circumstances connected with the deeds of violence since the formation of the Republican party in Kemper county."

It would seem that the object of the work is to contribute to the "bloody shirt" literature that there might have been some demand for, during Grantism, but which is likely now to fall still-born. Capt. Wells has not been regarded as a bitter partisan, but it would be useless to expect fairness and impartiality of a work the object of which is to ascribe "deeds of violence" to the Democrats of Kemper, and all the virtues of saints to Chisolm and his associates.

European House.

The European House on the first instant, opens on the corner of Front and Hale Streets, and will occupy the whole of the Brown Randall & Co. building and also the upper story of the house in the rear, fronting on Commerce Street. The two large ground floor rooms on Front Street, and the upper stories extending back to Commerce Street have been repaired and thoroughly renovated, and form altogether the most conveniently arranged and commodious Hotel building in this part of the State. The house will not be kept entirely on the European plan, though it will retain the name, and there will be a first class Restaurant where meals will be furnished on that plan to those who desire it. There will be every accomodation for ladies and families, the ladies' entrance is on Hale Street, the stairs leading directly to the ladies' parlor, and upstairs there is a large dining-room; there will be regular hours for meals entirely distinct from the Restaurant department.

It the second story there is a spacious hallway extending from Front to Commerce Street, giving good ventilation, and the rooms are all furnished in the best style. Messrs. R. J. Mosely & Co. have spared no expense in fitting up the buildings for a first class hotel and will spare no pains to make their guest comfortable. Mr. Weidman has long had the reputation of knowing how to serve good meals and make his visitors comfortable, and with the many advantages in the new location, the traveling public will find the European House a most pleasant and desirable stopping place.

G. H. Lesser has removed his Shoe Store to Front street, next door to Love's Drug Store where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

March 23d, 1877.

At a Bargain.

We have three Commercial Scholarships, one on Mound City and one on Johnson's College, St. Louis, and one on Cowper's Institute, in this county. Those are all first-class Colleges and any one wishing to take a commercial course can buy these scholarships at half price.

We can also furnish a light spring waggon or carriage at a very low price.

A CARD.

Editor Homestead:

In the Mercury, under date of 26th inst., appears the following:

Yesterday, upon instructions, the Agents of Fire Companies cancelled all their policies upon the Bush & Bilbo Mill Factory in response to the verdict of the jury.

I asked the Editor of the Mercury to make a correction in regard to this article which he promised me, but I see has failed to take it out; simply state that the Editor of the Mercury is mistaken. I have all the insurance in my agency that is carried on the Sash & Blind Factory, and have no such instructions.

I have cancelled no insurance on the Factory and do not know that I will, but if ever cancelled at all, it will be for no such reason as is given in this article in Mercury. "In response to the verdict of the jury."

Respectfully, J. C. LLOYD.

WITHOUT pretending to say it will "minister to a mind diseased," or plant any rooted sorrow," we do aver that the prudent use of DOCTOR STOMACH BITTERS will promote health and longlevity.

Reed & Lewis' Condition Powders are a Specific for Hog Cholera. Only 25 cents a package.

We have been compelled to leave out of this issue the letter of Gov. Brown, and the Report of the Grand Jury of this county, made at this term of the court. They will appear in our next.

The cheapest Boots, Shoes and Hats are found at G. H. Lesser's. Shoe Store on Front street, next to Love's Drug Store.

Call at Lesser's on Front Street, next to Love's Drug Store, if you wish a fashionable hat.

Choice, fresh, and durable Shoes and Boots in large quantities at Lesser's Shoe Store on Front St.

Speer's Fruit Preserving Fluid for sale by Reed & Lewis.

Just received a fresh supply of Buists' Turnip Seed by Reed & Lewis.

28 grass of Mason's Fruit Jars just received and for sale by Reed & Lewis.

MR. E. H. DIAL of this city, on Monday last, applied for license to practice law, and after examination was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Dial is a graduate of the State University, and is regarded as a very promising young man. He has our best wishes for success in his profession.

THE ARSON CASE.

C. H. Williams Acquitted.

The case of C. H. Williams, indicted for burning the Phœnix Hotel was submitted to the jury on Friday night at 8 p. m. At 10 the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" which ends this famous prosecution. The arguments of counsel to the jury occupied eight hours, four hours for the prosecution, and the same time for the defence. The case was opened by Capt. Thos. S. Ford District Attorney, who spoke a little more than an hour and a half. Messrs Hardy, Fewell and Judge Wiley P. Harris spoke for the defence in the order named when Capt. Thos. H. Woods, closed for the prosecution in an argument of nearly two hours and a half. The prosecution and defence were conducted with great ability and during the whole day the Court House was crowded to its full capacity with those anxious to hear the speeches. The trial from its commencement to the conclusion occupied nine days, just one half of the term, and there is a general feeling of relief in the community that it is over. Judge Calhoon presided on the trial disposing of the many legal questions that came up promptly and no doubt correctly and with the utmost fairness and impartiality. On Saturday morning the cases against F. T. Sanford and Jack Myatt who were indicted jointly with C. H. Williams, but who had testified for the State, were dismissed, and so ends all the indictments in the Arson Case.

Letter from Mrs. Chisolm.

We have a note from Mrs. W. W. Chisolm, in which she denies positively having written any thing that would reflect on the mangement of her husband's estate by the Chancery Court of Kemper County. She authorizes us to state that she "has written no letter to a friend or foe in regard to the action or non-action of the Chancery Court. Mr. Rush is the rare exception to the democratic rule—a gentleman." Mr. At. Rush the Chancery Clerk also writes us that Judge Chisolm left no will, but that on the 9th of July 1877, Mrs. Chisolm applied for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, and executed the proper bond, which was approved. After which a warrant of appraisement was issued and that she has made no further application in reference to the estate. So it will be seen the publication in the New York Times which we copied last week is an unmitigated falsehood without the least shadow of foundation.

It is our painful duty to record the death of little Walker, only son of Mr. Augustus H. and Mrs. Ida Wolf. They have gone to visit to her relatives in Marion, Ala., when her dear child was attacked by diptheria and died at the residence of Mr. E. Parish, on Sunday night. The father has been telegraphed for, and the bereaved parents with the remains of their darling boy reached our city by the Thursday evening Selma train. Owing to the lateness of the hour the funeral services were adjourned from the Baptist church to the Rose Hill Cemetry, where a number of friends repaired, and Rev. C. M. Gordon conducted appropriate exercises. We tender the afflicted family our sincere condolence.

Worked to Death.

We pity that much abused organ, the liver. It is held responsible for every little ache and pain. It is censured on every hand. It is made to daddy nearly all diseases, and is worked to death. This is detrimental, unwise and unsafe. Let the liver rest. Use proper medicines. Keep your bowels open now and then by the use of mild and simple remedies, those which are pleasant and received kindly by the stomach. Such a remedy is Bailey's Saline Aperient, which is pleasant, refreshing and effervescent. It is sold at one-half the usual price, and all you need. aug. 24-2t

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Langdon Nurseries, near Mobile, Ala. Col. Langdon has devoted the best years of his life to the Nursery business and has a large and excellent stock of the best Southern grown fruit trees, which he is offering for sale at moderate prices. Send for a catalogue and examine his lists and prices.

Mr. J. M. Savage, from London, who is a professional Dyer and Scourer, and who can renovate and re-juvenate soiled and faded garments, is in our city for a short stay, during which time he will be pleased to receive the patronage of those who desire his services. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect. He can be found at the Ragsdale House.

We call attention to the advertisement of Meridian Male High School, by Prof. Carter, who gives notice that his School will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 10th. Mr. Carter is a competent and experienced teacher and his school should receive a liberal support.

Base Ball.

Mississippi was defeated by Alabama at the State match at Demopolis last week. The Base-Ballists of Scooba however are not satisfied and wish to try it over. They intend to challenge Alabama to a contest to take place in this city some time in September. A committee of this city has been appointed to solicit subscriptions and raise funds to pay the necessary expenses. By all means we hope the Scooba boys will have a chance.

Dr. Bardwell will deliver a Temperance Lecture at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday night. The lecture is in response to a resolution adopted by the State Council requesting ministers to deliver lectures on the subject of temperance.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On Monday the case of the State vs. Wash Crosby, charged with the murder of Daniel Roberts, was tried, and resulted in an acquittal. Crosby was defended by Messrs. S. B. Watts and C. M. Murphy, who had been appointed by the Court. Mr. Murphy has recently been admitted to the bar, and we learn acquitted himself very creditably. Crosby is not only an escaped penitentiary convict, with about three years of his time to serve, but there are three other indictments against him for grand larceny. On Tuesday, the case of the State vs. Beason was taken up, when after exhausting the special venire without obtaining a single juror, by consent the case was continued.

Judge Calhoon returned home Tuesday evening and Judge Hamm took the bench Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday the case of Haywood Roberts, a little negro, apparently not over 9 or 10 years old, was tried on an indictment for assault with intent to kill, on Eddie Malone, son of Mr. Asa Malone, who is about the same age. The cutting was done with a small barlow knife, and the jury found him guilty of assault and battery. Wm. Randolph, colored, charged with stealing a pair of saddle-bags from Mr. Bat Moore, was tried and acquitted. Jack Echols, a negro, who had been in the employ of Capt. Henderson in feeding prisoners in jail, and who furnished a knife and file to prisoners by which they escaped from jail was tried and convicted. On Thursday, Tony Arrington, a negro near Lauderdale, was tried and convicted on an indictment for stealing a sheep, valued at $2.00. The case of the State vs. Lackey, charged with the murder of old man Edwards is set for Friday. No other business of any importance has or will be tried during the term, and a large part of the State docket will have to be continued. It is expected that all the prisoners confined in jail will be tried, which will be as much as can be disposed of during the week.

A meeting of the Bar was held on Tuesday, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, tendering to Judge Calhoon their appreciaton of the dignity, ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided at this term of the Court. Judge Hamm, as chairman of the meeting, presented the resolutions in open Court and moved that they be spread on the minutes. After the reading of the resolutions Judge Calhoon returned his thanks in a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed his gratification and thanks for the courteous manner in which he had been treated by the bar, and his cordial feelings towards them individually. He also complimented in very high terms the officers of the Court, Capt. Henderson as Sheriff and Mr. W. D. Cameron Clerk, stating that the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties, had greatly facilitated the progress of business.

The first bale of new cotton brought to Meridian, this year, was raised by Mr. H. P. Rushing and sold to Messrs. G. H. Bunch & Co., for 11c. per pound. They shipped it to Messrs. Moore & Coleman, New Orleans.

Short Skirts, Short Waists, and Poke Bonnets Decreed From Paris.

From the New York World.]

We are permitted to make the following extract from a Paris letter:

"How will you like yourself dressed in the style of the empire, *a la* Josephine? Short skirts, short waists, large poke bonnets, and big bags on your arms? Do you think it will be becoming to our style of beauty? I trust that the modes of the empire dress—if it is to be—we shall not be entirely deprived of our influence, as the women of the empire were. It is a matter of history that the women of the empire were remarkable for their deputation of influence as were the women of the Revolution—for it is said here that Fanburg St. Germain have decided to adopt it, and when the French Sinni issues its decrees America will be the first to hear the reverberation.

"We drove out to see Carlotta Patti, living charmingly about a half hour's drive from Paris. She was very recent of Adelina—said but little of her. I saw her in London as 'Marguerite' and 'Gilda' as 'Fanu.' You should have fascinated her is a comin drum I don't propose to answer.

"I met Mrs. P., your great modiste, fresh from Trouville, where she had been to study all the latest fashions and is now making her fall purchases, and she will have all the great novelties.

"There is a most wonderful music teacher residing here, who almost works miracles with the voice. I have never seen any one develop it so well and in such a short space of time by a thorough process to himself. He is a Spaniard named Berlari, and has an exquisite tenor voice himself."

THE alchemists of early days, a set of misguided philosophers in search of the Elixir of Life, tortured every known substance to find this great object, but to no purpose. No less assiduous was Dr. HARTER, searching for an infallible cure for ague. Thousands will testify what success crowned his efforts. After many years of patient and searching investigation, he gave as the result of his labors his well justly celebrated FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC, which will cure every case, no matter of how long standing. Every package warranted to cure. Price only 75 cents.

EX-GOV. Powers was in the city this week.

The Latest War News.

LONDON, August 27.—The Times' correspondent at headquarters of the Plevna army telegraphs, August 26th: Osman Pasha received reinforcements of 15,000 yesterday from Suleiman Pasha. The Plevna army now numbers 75,000, with 200 guns.

The Times' Therapin dispatch, Sunday, says: The governors of Affiaonople and Philipopolis telegraphs: "Suleiman Pasha has taken Schipka Pass."

LONDON, August 27.—The Daily News' correspondent, who witnessed Friday's battle in Schipka Pass, telegraphs from Studeni Saturday:

"Riding backward from Schipka through the night I passed masses of reinforcements—artillery and infantry —hurrying forward to Schipka. Their strength is such as ought to secure the safety of the all important position."

The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest, Sunday: Information follows me here, that the fighting at the Pass is still raging, having been again renewed to-day, but that Radetzky continues to hold his own.

It is now a question of endurance, but I adhere to my impression that Schipka Pass, as now held by Radetzky is safe, and unless Suleiman Pasha can turn a column through another pass he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against this strong position.

The correspondent, after giving a decription of the pass, says: On the 21st inst., when the fighting commenced, the Russians were a little over 30,000 strong, with forty cannons.

The Russians on this day had laid mines in front of their trenches which exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting party were massed above them. It is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown into fragments. Thursday morning the Turks had so worked around on both Russian flanks that it seemed as though the clutch of a crab were about momentarily to close behind the Russians.

The correspondent's concludes: Occasionally at some point the Russians would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether. I could mark Turks following them eagerly to its edge. Long down white pouring out a galling fire.

The troops who were charged with holding the Turks back merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was, therefore, decided, at 4 p. m., to withdraw from the movement. Two battalions executed this movement.

They had to advance under a tremendous fire from the Turkish mountain guns. The fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a full hour, at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menanced the Turkish position.

The left battery followed their example, which showed that the Russians had gained the right flank of the Turkish front and flank lasted for a full hour, at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menanced the Turkish position.

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A man giving his name as H. Brown age about forty years, died at the residence of Mrs. James Cruthirds in this town, at 8 bout half past 5 o'clock last Friday afternoon. He claimed to be a member of the church, a lawyer by profession, and stated he came from Newton county, Miss. Said he had one child living and a grand parents. The deceased left a horse and saddle. During his illness he was kindly cared for by Mrs. Cruthirds and his death was decently buried. Handsboro Democrat.

Among the interesting relics in Paris are the celebrated lilacs in the gardens of the Luxemburg, which at last accounts were in full flower, at the age of 250 years. They were planted by Marie de Medicis, and legend Richelieu who was a passionate lover of flowers, and among these lilacs he frequently walked, pluck ing the branches with which to decorate his reception room.

We have a large stock of Bill Head paper Note Heads, Letter Heads, &c., on hand and will publish them printed at a small advance on the cost of the stationery. Send to the Homestead office and get our terms before ordering your work done.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

—USE—

REED & LEWIS'

Olive Branch Liniment.

The best Liniment for Man or Beast in the world. It will relieve the worst cases of *Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Sores, Wounds.* Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle. Try it. may 4-1y

REED AND LEWIS'

German Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders are, beyond doubt, superior to any other preparation ever used, as a preventative and cure of diseases in *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.* They are composed of Medicines that have laxative, tonic and purifying properties. The Hog Cholera can be cured. Put in the swill from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful to each hog, per day, while the disease is raging, and the sickness and parity the system. Price only 50 cents per package.

may 4.-1y.

READ, READ!

Would you cure that Distressing Cough, ere it is too late!

MOUCHIN'S COUGH COMPOUND

is your house. It has been tried by hundreds. Don't experiment with the many untried mixtures. But try at once this invaluable article. It has proved to break up the most troublesome Cough in a few hours if not of too long standing. As an Expectorant it has no equals, but as an Equal. Price only 50c per Bottle. Prepared only by

REED & LEWIS,

Meridian Miss.

may 4.-1y.

FOR SALE!

30,000 STALKS LOUISIANA CANE.

The undersigned offers for sale 30,000 stalks of Louisiana Ribbon Cane for planting, to be delivered on the cars at Meridian, October 1st, at $10 per 1,000. This Cane will be fully matured by October 1st, and if not sold by that time will be made into syrup. 2,000 stalks will plant an acre, and one acre of good land in Cane will make more than 300 gallons of syrup.

J. J. SHANNON.

aug. 31-3t.

ROBERT LEACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

☞ Office in Shearer Block, Commerce St.

MERIDIAN MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Low Ordinary	8c
Ordinary	8½
Good ordinary	9¾
Low middling	9½
Middling	9½
Good Middling	10

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bagging—per ya'	14½
Bran	60 @ 70
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" Western	35 @ 40
Bacon—Clear sides	
" Ribs	9 @ 9½
" Shoulders	6½
" Hams	12½@ 15
Bulk meat	7 4@8
Brandy	1 40 @1 50
Barley	2 00
Corn	80
Coffee—P lb.	23 @ 24
Chickens	20 @ 25
Eggs	15@20
Flour	5 50@11 00
Goldendrop	90 @1 00
Lard P lb	13½ @ 15
Lime bbl	1 50@1 75
Meal	75 @ 1 00
Mackerel—Kits	1 25 @ 175
" ½barrels	6½ @ 8 00
" barrels	12 50@15 00
Nails P 100	4 50@5 50
Oates per bushel	65 @ 75
Peas P bushel	1 25@1 50
Rye	1 50 @ 175
Potatoes—sweet P bush	60 @ 1 00
Salt P sack	1 40@1 50
Sugar	10 @ 15
Shingles	3 @ 4
Tobacco Chewing P lb	45 @ 100
" Smoking	35 @ 75

Vegetables and Country Produce in moderate demand and all sold at low prices.

MERIDIAN MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that the exercises of this School will be resumed on

Monday, Sept. 10th, 1877.

Thorough training and instruction will be guaranteed to students boys and young men preparing for the profession or business avocations.

TERMS

Primary Department	$5 00 per month.
Intermediate	1 00 "
General and Scientific	1 00 "

No Incidental charge

A limited number of students, under special charge, can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal, at the lowest rates.

Former patrons, and the public generally, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this school affords.

H. J. CARTER Prin.

Aug 31,1877 1m

Notice to Bridge Builders.

By virtue of an order of the Board of Supervisors of Lauderdale County, made at their August Term, 1877, sealed proposals for the erection of Bridge across Sowashee Creek, on the Meridian and Enterprise Onroad north, near the Wiley Coleman place will be received and filed in the Chancery Clerk's office to be considered by said Board, on the 1st Monday of October, 1877. Plan and specification of said Bridge may be seen at the Chancery Clerk's office.

M. RAE MOSBY, Clerk

August 25, 1877 3t.

SOUTHERN GROWN FRUIT TREES, ETC.,

—AT—

LANGDON NURSERIES,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

The stock, this season, at these long established and reliable Nurseries, is larger than ever before, and unusually fine. The varieties of Fruits have been selected with special reference to the wants of the South, as known to be adapted to the climate, and war ranted true to name.

APPLES—From 1 to 5 years old, very fine largely of choicest Southern seedlings.

PEARS—Standard and dwarf, a select collection, composed of such kinds and such only as have proved successful in the South and Southwest. Very heavy stock, and fine healthy trees at all the best varieties at unrivalled collection embracing those new and desirable early varieties, the Early Amsden, Alexandra, Beurree, Louise and others, of which a full supply will be given in all orders for a general collection, without additional charge. Or we will sell the new sorts separately at FIFTEEN CENTS EACH, by the hundred, or TEN CENTS EACH by the thousand.

PLUMS—Principally of the improved native Chickasaw varieties, the only reliable kinds for this climate. Wild Goose, Hendricks Brill, Southern Golden Drop, Indian Chief, etc.

APRICOTS, Almonds, Cherries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Mulberries, Jujube, Japan Persimmons, English Walnuts, Pecans etc., in quantity.

GRAPES—All the leading and most popular varieties in large quantities, including the largest stock of SCUPPERNONG in the South at low rates by the hundred or thousand.

STRAWBERRIES—Of the most approved kinds, by the dozen, hundred, thousand, or ten thousand. Wilson's Albany and Black Defiance.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT is full and complete, embracing all the finest Evergreens, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse, Bedding, and Flowering Plants Bulbs, etc.

Especially do we call attention to our stock of TWENTY THOUSAND ROSES, in over FIFTY of the newest varieties. No better collection in the world.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—As immense stock of all sizes, from six inches to six feet, at very low rates by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

☞ Orders sent direct to the Nurseries will be filled with the utmost promptitude and fidelity.

☞ Catalogues sent free to all applicants Address P. C. LANGDON.

P. O. Box 254, Mobile, Ala

Langdon Nurseries, August, 1877.—1t.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,

OXFORD MISSISSIPPI

Next Session opens Sept. 27th, 1877

The University is now entirely

FREE TO ALL STUDENTS,

except the Law Students.

The Law Department has been re-opened—E. MAYES, Esq., Professor.

HON. T. M. STOCKELL, Hon. H. H. CHALMERS, Hon. J. A. ORR, Hon. R. A. HILL, Hon. H. A. RANSOM and Hon. H. W. WALTER, Lecturers to the Law School.

Expenses per Session of nine (9) months; *Board and Tuition* of $72.....$108 00
Fuel Fee.....10 00
Washing, at $1.50.....13 50
Incidentals.....4 50

TOTAL EXPENSES, **$136 00.**

This estimate is reliable and includes every thing but books and clothing.

Board of excellent quality can be had in the country near the University for $10 per month, and the fuel fee is only $5 per session where the student does not room in the Dormitories—this would reduce the above estimate $25—making $111 *per Session Expenses.*

The faculty is complete. The University is in excellent condition and the prospects for increased patronage is brighter than ever. For catalogue and information, apply to the Chancellor, GEN. A. P. STEWART, or to the undersigned.

H. M. SULLIVAN,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

aug.17-1y

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WATER MILL MACHINERY,

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Cotton Gin Engines

—AND—

COTTONGINS, &c.

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☞ Send for Catalogue Cuts and prices of any thing wanted.

JNO. T. BALL, Prop'r.

July 2, 1877—1t

The Last!

Grandest and cheapest excursion to go to

VICKSBURG IN 1877.

EXCURSION

THROUGH FROM

SELMA

TO

Vicksburg,

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 5th.

Train will leave Selma on the above date and arrive at Meridian 6:15 p m

Leave Meridian for Vicksburg 10:00 a m and arrive at Vicksburg 8:00 p m

A Grand Excursion from Monroe, La., will meet us at Vicksburg, thus giving the people of Arkansas an opportunity to visit the Grand Historical City. There will also be a Grand

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION

leave Vicksburg for the National Cemetery Bowen's Island, King's Point, through the celebrated Shirley Cut to Tallulah.

La—20 miles—for 25 cents.

MATCH GAME BASE BALL

Between ALA. and MISS. will be played in Vicksburg commencing at 2 p m.

M. C. BLOCH,

General Manager and Ticket Agent.

Roses and Geraniums,

Nice, rare and popular sorts. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address

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PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent Brass New Scale Rosewood Pianos only $175 cash; must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos $125. Parlor Organs $40 to $125. Splendid Stops only. Nearly New Chase 8 and 12 Stop Sub Bass and super Organs $50 to $65; cost $140. Large Pianos returned with new rubber tires. You ask, why I offer so cheap? I answer Hard Times. Illustrated Newspaper free. Any desired information cheerfully given. Don't be deceived by any other offers, but write me. Address DANIEL F. BEATY, Washington, New Jersey.

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SALEM, VIRGINIA.

NEW session begins September 19th. Its collegiate, elective, and preparatory courses unsurpassed. Has a refined Christian and moral community. Two churches in town. Moderate expenses from $160 to $220 for board, tuition, fuel, lights, washing, etc. Students from fifteen States. Indian Territory and Mexico. Pleasantly situated among the mountains of Southwest Virginia. For Catalogues etc. address

SECRETARY OF FACULTY.

A. THOMAS, Publisher, Rochester, New York.

Only Five Dollars for an Acre!

On the Best Land in AMERICA near the Gulf of Mexico. Address

A FARM FOR $200,

in two payments with low rates of interest *SECURE IT NOW*

Information sent free. address

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OMAHA, NEB.

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS. USE

WELL'S CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the throat and CHEST AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS new and second hand of first class makes including WATERS' LATEST NEW SCALE PIANOS WANTED, Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Clergymen, Schools and Lodges. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union Square, N. Y. Aug. 17

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

The genuine article, must have Dr. John Ball's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Ball only has the right to manufacture and sell the original John Ball's Tonic Syrup, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my colman advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

The public's servant,

DR. JOHN BULL.

LOUISVILLE, July 13, 1876.—1y

Southern Homestead.

Terms: $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877.

E. N. FRESHMAN & BRO. Advertising Agents, 190 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., are authorized to contract for us, crediting in this paper. Estimates furnished free. Send for a Circular.

CLIPPINGS.

Landlady (to boarder who has passed his cup six times.)—"You are very fond of coffee, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith—"Yes, ma'am, it looks as if I was, when I am willing to swallow so much water for the sake of getting a little."

If the speculator misses his aim, everybody cries out, "He's a fool," and sometimes, 'He's a rogue,' but if he succeeds they besiege his door, and demand his daughter in marriage!

'I don't see how that can be,' remarked a lawyer's wife, whose better half complained that he had been working like a horse. 'Well I've been drawing a conveyance all day,' he answered.

It is when a man is carrying a pound of honey on one arm, a bag of eggs on the other, and leading a bull dog by a string, and attempts to brush a fly off the back of his neck, that he feels no man can be an expert in all things.

They can't reach Gail Hamilton very well, but her brother has been dismissed from his place in the New York Custom-house.

General D. H. Hill has accepted the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial College.

'Mr. Blank appointed a foreign minister, eh?' remarked old Mrs. C——, as she glanced up from the paper she was reading. 'Why, he's no minister. He's only a lawyer; and they do say that he can swear like a pirate;' and she stopped reading to meditate upon the degeneracy of the pulpit.

If you think you are too tall, marry an extravagant woman, and, you will soon find yourself short enough.

In Turkey the bounty paid a soldier for five years' service is thirteen cents. During the civil war in America it cost thirteen hundred dollars to get a substitute for thirty days, and then he deserted the day after he got his money.—Boston Post.

There had been a heavy thunderstorm, and the parched earth and wilted vegetation drank in the refreshing showers. 'I should think the plants would wilt,' said another how delicious it was,' he exclaimed,enthusiastically. 'Yes,' said she, 'all but the onions; they wouldn't be likely to whisper with such a breath.'

A colored soprano, who was requested by the deacons of the Locust Hill Church, near Columbus Ga., not to sing with the choir, quietly set fire to the building the next morning.

The Old Flag, published at Pittsfield, Ill., supports two tickets in the county canvass, both of which appear at the head of its columns, viz.:

"For Superintendent of Schools,
"MISS BELLE MOORE.
"For Superintendent of Schools—Greenback Ticket,
"MISS MAGGIE BENBROOK."

This is the season of the year when the average clerk talks carelessly for a few days about Saratoga, Long Branch, and other fashionable watering places, buys another twenty five-cent white tie, packs his valise, bids all his friends adieu, and slides carelessly up the back streets, and takes the stage up the country to help the old folks get in hay for a week or two.

Mrs. Margaret Haughery, of New Orleans, has presented General Augur with a $400 sword for his law-abiding behavior while in command there last spring.

The Republicans of Etna, Maine, are a volcanic set of fellows. In a caucus eruption one day last week, this resolution was emitted:

"Resolved, That President Hayes is a traitor to his party, to his country, and his God, and we will not give him or his iniquitous policy any support, either political or moral."

And now approaches the time when the mendacious country editor sharpens his Faber and writes out his annual item describing how a woman of the vicinity, left with a sick husband and nine young children on her hands, plowed a fifty acre field and planted it with wheat, and made a ten-acre vegetable garden in the spring, ran a ten-cow dairy all through the summer, and has just got in her wheat crop, and expects to be $2,000 ahead when she has sold all her potatoes, which will pay doctor's and school bills, etc., and, with the butter money later on, leave her with a few thousand dollars on hand to show what a poor lone woman can do single-handed, if she is of the right sort.—Globe-Democrat.

In the Japanese villages, when a baby is born, a great paper bag, cleverly shaped and colored to represent a fish, is hung out on a long pole. A person can thus, on entering a village, see at a glance how many babies were born during the year.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post thus describes the smallest book ever published:

It is seven-eights of one inch long and half an inch wide, "measuring over all," as the carpenters say, and a little more than one-eight of one inch thick. Its title page reads as follows: "Schloss's English Bijou Almanac for 1842, poetically illustrated by the Hon. Mrs. Norton; published by J. Schloss, Fancy Stationer to H. R. H. the Dchs. of Kent. 12, Berners str., Oxford str." The book is illustrated with portraits of the Princess Royal of England, then an infant, Charles Dickens, Rachel, Heer Strandigl, Ellen Tree and John Murray.

In England, all crops that are grown for their seed are called corn; while in this country we restrict the use of the word to maize or Indian corn. The Englishman defines corn as seeds which grow in ears, not pods.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS.

DR. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me. I used them (for with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

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TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and by a long and studious course of study in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons offering his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to perform its proper vitalizing office. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular healthy evacuations are produced. In a few days you will notice a decided improvement in appetite, a tendency to nourish the body, and simultaneously the following results: strengthening nervous debility, sick headache, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, slugish liver, constipation, and

imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Jay ray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N.Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is especially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and eyes, tetter, salt rheum, scrofula, dropsy, kidney complaints, evil effects of secret practices, disorders of the urinary organs, and all weaknesses of the nervous system imparts a fair complexion, producing a healthy glow.

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst kind have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will not injure the system at any time in the least; in diet or the summer and fall; and instead of debilitating the system, as other pills will, they will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

Those desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as Cadets will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provision is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of July and August, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on 1st SEPTEMBER.

FRANCIS SMITH,
July 27-3m Superintendent

CITATION NOTICE.

W. A. Tolbert, } In Chancery Court of
Unknown Persons. } Lauderdale County.
In vacation before the Clerk, July 28, 1877. Mississippi.

Upon opening complainant's bill of complaint and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants therein are to the Court unknown, and that the ordinary process thereof, cannot be executed against them; it is therefore ordered that all persons claiming any interest either equitable or otherwise in the following lands, to-wit: e sw¼ of ne¼, and se¼ of sw¼ of Section 33, Town-ship 8, of Range 15 east; containing one hundred and sixty seven acres, more or less, situated in the county of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, enter their appearance herein at Rules before the Clerk in vacation on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demurrer to complainants bill of complaint, or the said bill will be taken for confessed. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Southern Homestead, a newspaper published in the city of Meridian in said county of Lauderdale, once a week for four consecutive weeks.

Ordered this the 28th day of July, 1877.
aug3-5t MCRAE MOSBY, Clerk.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN

Given away. Sample Case of Jewelry sent for free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY of LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Affords unsurpassed Hospital advantages for the study of Medicine and Surgery, and for Practical Anatomy.

Fees the same as of all First Class Schools

Preliminary lectures in the Charity Hospital begin October 20th. Regular Session opens November 12th, 1877. Send for circulars.
tfm T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 167 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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MERIDIAN, Miss.,
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—AND—
SORGHUM MACHINERY

A Specialty.

EVAPORATORS.

Patent of 1876.

Superior to all Others and Cheaper!

CONNOR'S
NEW CANE & SORGHUM MILL,
Just Out.

Extension Feed Guide and other valuable improvements.

Send for circular.
Address
S. S. CONNOR,
July 6, 1-m Amite City, La.

MERIDIAN
FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Term of 10 weeks will begin September 6th, 1877, and close June 22nd, 1878. The last session was an

Entire Success,

having given satisfaction to all parties concerned.

There will be a full corps of teachers competent to teach anything taught in Female schools. In addition to the Faculty of last term, we have engaged a Professor of the

German Language,

a native German, who will give instructions in this tongue. We call especial attention to our Music and Art Departments. In these, young ladies can receive as thorough instructions as in any School in the land. This is true also of the Literary Department.

CHARGES.

Whole amount per term, including board and books, in the Collegiate Department $50.00
Whole amount when music is studied 70.00
Whole amount when music is studied, including board, washing, lights and fuel 107
When music is studied 37.00
An extra amount of $1.25 per month will be charged for French, and $2.00 for German.

For further particulars send for catalogue.

C. M. GORDON,
July 6 tf Pres't.

Round Trip Tickets.

The Alabama Central R. R. sells Round Trip tickets, (good to return until Nov. 1st), from Meridian, as follows:

To Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va., and return	$33 25
To Lynchburg, Va., and return	40 50
Conyers, Va., White Sulphur Springs, Va., and return	39 70
Alleghany Springs, Va., and return	36 60
Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs and return	27 70
Staunton Springs, Va., and return	26 50
Blount Springs, Ala., and return	14 35
Talladega Springs, Ala., and return	12 90

Also, tickets to Chicago, via Louisville, 55 50
To St. Louis, via Louisville, 40 00

Through Sleeping cars from Vicksburg to Lynchburg pass Meridian at 10.00 p. m. Be sure your tickets read via Selma and the Blue Mountain Route.

For further information call on W. T. Morris, Agent, Meridian, or,

JNO. M. BRIDGES,
July14-tm Superintendent, Selma, Ala.

WHITWORTH
FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

On New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad 128 Miles from New Orleans,

WILL REOPEN SEPTEMBER 26th, 1877.

Number of Teachers	15
Number of Pupils	223
Number of Boarding Pupils	140
Number in Music Classes	100

All the departments organized. Maps, Charts, and Apparatus fully established. Rates are low. Dress must be plain. No extravagance allowed.

H. F. JOHNSON, President.
July 27-3m.

BLACKSMITH,
Wagon and Buggy Shop,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

F. KLING respectfully informs the citizens and farmers generally, that he is still at his old stand, where he will do all kinds of

WAGON AND BUGGY WORK,

and make and repair Farming Implements. Special attention is paid to Horse-Shoeing, which he has reduced to the very lowest figures. $1.50 all round. Scroll shoeing $2.00.

He has on hand a good supply of Casteel Skeins, which will be sold at a very low price. All work warranted.

march 9-1y

JOHNSON'S
Commercial College,

210 & 212 N. THIRD STREET,
1st Building South of P. O. ST. LOUIS,
Open Day and Night all the year.

All of the branches of a Business Education taught.

Independent Department for the English Branches.

Higher Mathematics, German, and Elocution.

Phonography taught personally or per mail.

For a Full Course of Double Entry Book-keeping, in all Branches of Commercial Correspondence $30.00

For a Brief Practical Course, embracing all the Branches of a Practical Business Education, Life Scholarship $50.00

Reference made to thousands at students who have completed under our instruction.

For circular giving full information concerning time to complete board, course of instruction, etc.

J. W. JOHNSON, Prest.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
SHEET IRON WARE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Agents in East Mississippi for the Celebrated

BUCK'S BRILLIANT.

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 23, '77 1y

For Sale.

I am authorized by the owner to sell a valuable little farm of 130 acres of land, at Chunky Station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian R. R. There is on the tract a small dwelling house, two outbuildings, 30 acres of fresh cleared land under a good fence. On the whole it is a desirable place and will be sold low for cash. For further particulars address

J. J. SHANNON,
July 27-3m Meridian.

FRUIT TREES.

PEACH, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Pear Trees, in large supply, also general stock of other trees.

Best Varieties—Prices Low.

Address BURDWICK, Nurseryman, N. J.
Aug 27-3m EDWIN ALLEN.

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OF

E. V. & B. A. EARLY.

Policies Written at all points in East Mississippi in the following Companies:

HOME INS. CO.	NEW YORK.
PHENIX INS. CO.	NEW YORK.
MOBILE UNDERWRITERS	ALABAMA.
PLANTERS' INS. CO.	TENN.
PLANTERS' INS. CO.	Miss
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO.	Miss
GEORGIA HOME INS. CO.	Ga
MOBILE LIFE INS. CO.	Ala

OFFICE AT
PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

E. A EARLY,
Manager.

A. B. WAGNER,
Undertaker,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

FRONT STREET. MERIDIAN, MISS.
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Pearl River Foundry
—AND—
Agricultural Works.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Prop'r.

PLOW MANUFACTURER,

GENERAL FOUNDRY WORKMAN,

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Patentee of the Celebrated *WILLIAMS PLOW* and Manufacturer of LILES CELEBRATED COMBINATION PLOW, COTTON SWEEPS AND HARROWS, AND

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

THE PRAIRIE CORN SHELLER,

Best and Cheapest Sheller made, price $10.

☞ *CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.* ☜

BOLTS AND SCREWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

BOLTS AND CREW Sof all Sizes made on the Shortest Notice.

☞ All orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Having bought the most Improved Machinery for Manufacturing Plow Handles, am prepared to furnish Merchants on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Send for Price List.

feb 16, 1877

S. S. WILLIAMS. D. D. BRIGGS. WM. HOFFER.

Meridian Foundry,

(CONNECTED WITH MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOP.)

WILLIAMS, BRIGGS & CO.,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Manufacture and keep for sale COUNTRY HOLLOWWARE, IRON RAILING, DOG IRONS, BOILER FRONTS, GIN CASTINGS, PLOW POINTS, GRATE BARS, SASH WEIGHTS, COTTON PRESSES, WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, HOUSE FRONTS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, GENERALLY, &c.

April5-87

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july 27-1y.

Alabama Central Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SELMA, April 8th 1877.

On and after this date Trains will run on this road as follows:—

MAIL TRAINS.

Leave Selma	9.15 a. m.
Arrive at Meridian	6.00 p. m.
Leave	10.10 p. m.
Arrive at Selma	6.15 p. m.

This train connects at Selma with the Selma, Rome and Dalton and Western railroads, and at Meridian with the Mobile and Ohio, and Vicksburg and Meridian railroads.

Through sleeping coaches will run on this road from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

JNO. M. BRIDGES, Sup't.

Alabama & Chattanooga R. R.

Schedule taking effect March 18th, 1877.

On and after this date trains will run as follows:

Leave Meridian	6.45 a. m.
Arrive at Tuscaloosa	5.05 p. m.
Leave Tuscaloosa	5.40 a. m.
Arrive at Meridian	4.45p. m.

CHARLES RALSTON,
General Superintendent.

Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad.

The following time table took effect April 7th 1877.

Passenger trains leave Meridian	6.30 p. m.
Arrive at Jackson	1.50 a. m.
Leave Vicksburg	5.40 " "
Leave Vicksburg	1.00 p. m.
Arrive at Jackson	3.35 " "
Arrive at Meridian	9.20 " "
Freight train leave Meridian	5.40 p. m.
Arrive at	5.35 a. m.

Connections at Meridian with the North and South bound trains of the Mobile and Ohio, and with the trains of the Alabama Central, and Alabama and Chattanooga Railroads.

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Builder and Contractor,

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May 18 tf

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The Spring term will open February 1st, 1877. Baggage wagons at Lockhart, M. & O. R. R., for *free transportation*, Feb. 1st and 2d.

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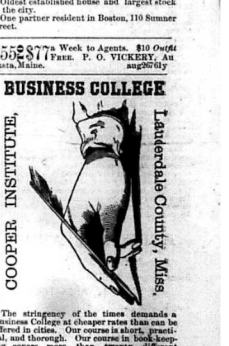

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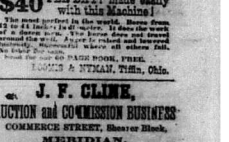

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Oct12-1y J. F. CLINE.

THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD.

BY SHANNON & POWELL. MERIDIAN, MISS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. VOL. V. NO. 37.

CHARGE DELIVERED BY HON. J. S. HAMM,

JUDGE OF THE 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

To the Grand Jury of Kemper County, Miss., Sept. Term, '77.

[Published by request of many members of the Bar and other persons.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

Men cannot exist together in society without being governed by some rules recognized alike by all; and these rules we term *law*. Law, therefore, is, in the nature of things, essential to the existence of society.

But, the very idea of law implies punishment, as a necessary consequence of an infraction of its rules. Every rational system of law, therefore, must be accompanied with penal sanctions. It must not only define the rights and prescribe the duties of the individuals who compose society, but it must also specify the penalties incurred by a violation of its precepts, and provide modes of ascertaining guilt and inflicting punishment.

All violations of law may be divided into two great classes—*private injuries* and *public wrongs*. The criminal jurisdiction of this court embraces public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanors. Under the Constitution and laws, no person can be called to answer a criminal charge in this court, until an indictment describing such charge, has been preferred against him. An indictment is a form of accusation to the finding of which, a Grand Jury alone is competent.

In pursuance, then, of the Constitution and laws, you have been selected, and summoned, and sworn, and empanneled, to constitute the grand jury, at the present term of the court. And the law requires the Judge of the court to deliver to you a charge touching the nature of your duties, and such other matters as pertain to your office. In this charge, in general terms, the various offences which come under your cognizance; and, at the same time, to instruct the officers required to be in attendance to hear the charge, relative to their duties, as conservators of the public peace.

You have cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors against the State of Mississippi, committed in the county of Kemper. And it is your duty, as you have been already admonished by the oath you have taken, to make diligent enquiry into all offences against the State of Mississippi, committed in the county of Kemper, and to present indictments in all cases in which the evidence before you, satisfies you of the guilt of the persons accused.

The subjects to which I propose to call your attention may be classified as follows:

I. Offences against the lives and persons of individuals.

II. Offences against the habitations and property of individuals.

III. Offences against the public peace.

IV. Offences against public justice.

V. Offences against the public convenience and safety.

VI. Offences against religion, decency and morality.

VII. Offences against the right of suffrage.

VIII. Offences against public trade, police, and economy.

IX. Duties of public officers.

I. Offences against the lives and persons of individuals, are—Murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill and murder, mayhem, rape, robbery, assault, battery.

Murder is the killing of any human being, without the authority of law; by any means, or in any manner, in the following cases: 1. When done with the deliberate design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. 2. When done in the commission of any act eminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved heart, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. 3. When done without any design to effect death, by any person engaged in the commission of the crime of rape, burglary, arson or robbery, or in any attempt to commit such felonies.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being, without malice.

Every killing of a human being without the authority of law, and not in necessary self defense, is either murder or manslaughter. If done with malice, it is murder; if done without malice, it is manslaughter.

Malice, though in its popular sense it means hatred, ill-will or hostility to another, yet, in its legal sense, has a very different meaning, and characterizes all acts done with an evil disposition, a wrongful or unlawful motive or purpose; the willful doing of an injurious act without lawful excuse.

II. Offences against the habitations and property of individuals are—Arson—the willful burning of the house or property of another person; burglary—house-breaking, or breaking into any railroad car; larceny—stealing; embezzlement, forgery, false pretences, and cheats.

III. Offences against the public peace are: Dueling; fighting with deadly weapons; the unlawful exhibition of deadly weapons—the exhibition of a deadly weapon, in the presence of three or more persons, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, and not in necessary self-defense; affrays—the fighting together of two or more persons in a public place, to the terror of the people; riots, routs and unlawful assemblies; going about masked or disguised, to the disturbance of the public peace, or terror of persons; libel and slander.

To constitute either a riot, or a rout, or an unlawful assembly, it is necessary that there be three or more persons tumultuously assembled of their own authority, with intent mutually to assist one another against all who shall oppose them in the doing either of an unlawful act of a private nature, or of a lawful act in a violent or tumultuous manner. If the act is done, in whole or in part, it is a riot. If no act is done, but some advance towards it is made, such as proceeding toward the place, or the like, it is a rout. If they meet about doing it or making any motion towards it, the offence is merely that of an unlawful assembly.

It must appear that the object of the rioters was of a private nature, in contradistinction from those which concern the whole community, such as the redress of public grievances, or the obstruction of the courts of justice, or to resist the execution of a public statute every where and at all hazards; acts of this kind being treasonable.

Going about masked or disguised, to the disturbance of the public peace or terror of persons; being masked or disguised and assembling or attempting to enter the house or enclosure of another, or assaulting or beating another, or being found in company with any person masked or disguised. All these are offences against the statute. It is made the duty of the sheriff to arrest persons offending against this statute; and it is the duty of all peace officers, when required, to aid them in doing so.

IV. Offences against public justice are: Alteration of records; falsifying or obstructing records or papers; extortion; bribery; buying or selling offices, or the like; or receiving more than the law allows; bribery of any person concerned in the administration of justice, or attempting to bribe him; perjury; false swearing and subornation of perjury; procuring another person to swear falsely; compounding crimes; misprision of felony—leaving knowledge of the same to a third party, for a corrupt consideration; obstructing the execution of process; rescue to officers; escape of prisoners; escape of prisoners, through negligence of officers, or through delay of officers in executing process.

V. Offences against the public convenience and safety, are: Erecting, or placing any obstruction upon any railroad, or on any other net, by which a car or vehicle shall disengage or be thrown from the track; obstructing a public highway, or digging, filling or pulling down a gate-post, or sign-board; obstructing, injuring or destroying any bridge, causeway or ferry, or anything appurtenant thereto, established for the convenience of the public; unreasonable detention at a toll-bridge, causeway, or ferry; charging toll not authorized by law; failure of the owner of a ferry or keeper of a bridge, to give bond, as required by law; suffering a ferry or bridge to be out of repair; neglect or refusal of overseers of roads to keep them in repair; failing to have the road leading to the court-house or principal town in the county, measured and mile-posts and sign-boards put up.

VI. Offences against religion, decency and morality, are: Violation of the Sabbath, by laboring, or employing others in labor, except in the ordinary household offices of daily necessity, or other work of necessity or charity, or by keeping open store or place of business, or by hunting with a gun, or with dogs, or fishing, or by exhibiting shows or games; disturbance of religious worship, either on the Sabbath or at any other time; living together by a man and a woman in unlawful cohabitation; keeping or frequenting a house of ill-fame; the publishing of obscene prints and writings; the utterance in public of obscene words; the indecent and public exposure of one's person, or of the person of another; and, generally, all acts of gross and open lewdness.

VII. Offences against the right of suffrage. The statutes contain a great many provisions upon the subject of elections, the qualifications of voters, and the duties of registrars and inspectors. The object of all these provisions is to secure, in the first place, a full registration of all qualified voters, and, in the second place, a free expression of the will of the voters at the ballot box. The purity of the ballot box is the great security for our liberties; and all acts which tend to corrupt it, whether done by voters, registrars, inspectors, or others, are indictable and punishable.

VIII. Offences against the public trade, the public police, and the public economy, are—Using false weights and measures; false weighing or measuring; other produce, and giving a false certificate as to the weight—a certificate for less than the actual weight; acting as a cotton weigher, without a license from Board of Supervisors; fraudulently packing or bailing cotton; buying or selling, or delivering or receiving any cotton in any gin-house, any ginned cotton, not baled, between the hours of sunset of one day and sunrise of the next day; selling corn or wheat, between the same hours, by any person, except a merchant, or other person regularly engaged in business, and paying a privilege tax; buying any corn or wheat between the same hours, unless the purchaser be a traveller, and the grain be purchased for the immediate use of his beast. Retailing—Selling vinous or spirituous liquors in less quantity than one gallon, without a license; permitting gaming, or riotous or disorderly conduct in any licensed retail houses; keeping disorderly retail houses; selling liquor to a minor, or to a person intoxicated; sale of liquor by a druggist, without certificate from a physician, and without taking the oath required by law. Gaming—Encouraging, promoting or playing at any game, play, or amusement, for money or other valuable thing; wagering or betting money or other valuable thing upon any game, play, amusement, cock fight or duel, or upon the result of any election; gaming or betting by a public officer; exhibiting any game or keeping any gaming table or banks, or being interested or concerned in the same; failure of tavern keeper to give information of gaming in his tavern or on his premises; suffering gaming in any house by the owner of the same; opposing seizure of money exhibited for the purpose of betting; inducing persons to bet; putting up lotteries, or selling lottery tickets; raffles; selling prize boxes; betting by a person of full age with a minor; suffering any unlicensed billiard table to be carried on or exhibited for public play in any house by the owner of the same; keeping a billiard table for public play without a license.

IX. Duties of public officers.

I call your attention to some of the provisions of the law respecting public officers.

And, first as to the duties of the Sheriff, whose business it is to be active in enforcing the criminal law, and in preserving the public peace.

It is the duty of the Sheriff to keep the peace within his county, by causing all offenders against the law, in his view, to enter into bonds with securities for keeping the peace, and for appearance at the next Circuit Court, and by committing offenders in case of refusal to enter into bonds.

It is his duty to quell and surpress all affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and for this purpose, he may call to his aid the power of the county.

It is his duty, when it appears that resistance is threatened to the execution of any process,—laying aside every thing else,—to take with him the power of the county, and overcome such resistance.

It is his duty to keep safely all prisoners arrested by him, or committed to his custody, or confined in the jail; and if he suffers any prisoner thus arrested by him, or committed to his custody, or confined in the jail, to escape, unless it be by the act of God, or by irresistible adverse force, he is liable to indictment for an escape, and, on conviction, to punishment—including removal from office; and furthermore, he is not to be allowed any plea for maintaining a prisoner who escapes through his negligence.

It is his duty to take care of the court-house and jail, and the premises and furniture belonging thereto; and if he neglects this duty, he may be fined as for a contempt.

He is not to allow any spirituous or vinous liquors to be taken into the jail, except upon the written prescription of the physician to the jail, stating the kind and quantity of liquor to be furnished, and when, and for whom.

He is required to execute promptly, and make due return of all legal process coming into his hands.

It is his duty to keep separate rooms in the jail for the sexes; and he is at all times responsible that his jailer provide daily, wholesome and sufficient food and drink, fire when necessary and proper, and sufficient and cleanly bedding, for all prisoners committed to the jail of his county, either before or after conviction.

It is the duty of every constable to preserve the peace in his county; to aid and assist faithfully in executing the criminal laws of the State; to give information forthwith to some justice of the peace, or other proper officer, of all riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies, and of the breach of the penal laws which may in any way come to his knowledge; to execute all process coming into his hands; and to prevent all intoxication, or sale, barter, or use of intoxicating liquors, on election days, and to prevent all disturbances and to preserve peace and good order at the polls.

It is the duty of the coroner upon view of the body, to take inquests of deaths in prison, and of all violent, sudden or casual deaths within his county, and the manner of such deaths; and it is also his duty, if any person be found guilty by the inquisition, and be not in custody, forthwith to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so found guilty, and the person accused shall be taken before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law; it is also his duty to put in writing so much of the evidence as shall be material, and to bind the important witnesses to appear and give evidence at the circuit court; and he shall certify such evidence and the bond or bonds, together with the inquisition taken, to the circuit court.

Every justice of the peace is a conservator of the peace for the whole county, with full power to take bonds for good behavior, or to keep the peace, or to appear at the circuit court, to answer any charge against the obligor, and to commit to jail parties refusing to give such bonds. But in every case, there ought to be a careful enquiry made into the facts, with a view to determine whether a person charged ought to be required to give bond; and when a bond is required, it ought to be a good bond.

All bonds taken by justices of the peace in criminal cases, ought to be returned to the circuit court.

In every examination before a justice of the peace, he ought to reduce to writing the material testimony, as well for the accused as the State, and return this testimony, with the bonds of the accused and of the witnesses, to this court.

Justices of the Peace have three most important duties to perform: 1. In hearing cases in which persons are charged with petty misdemeanors. 2. In taking bonds to keep the peace and be of good behavior. 3. In examining parties brought before them, with a view to ascertain whether probable cause of guilt appears, and if it does, then in binding such parties over to answer in this court.

It is the duty of grand jurors, and of all officers of the county—including Justices of the Peace, Constables and Supervisors—without delay, to give information against, and prosecute every person who shall be guilty of a violation of the penal laws; and a failure to discharge this duty subjects the officer to fining, on conviction, to be fined, and removed from office.

Any willful neglect of duty, or willful refusal to perform his duty, on the part of a county officer, renders him liable to be indicted, and, on conviction, to be fined and imprisoned.

It is made the especial duty of all Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, when they know or have reason to suspect any person to be guilty of a violation of the statute against gaming, to apprehend such person, or cause him to be apprehended, without warrant, and to bring him before some officer having jurisdiction thereof, and to appear and prosecute such offender at the next term of the circuit court.

It is the duty of the Peace, Constable, Sheriff, or other county officers, as required, to cause the act to regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors to be strictly enforced, and to give information of all violations thereof, and to cause the offenders to be arrested and bound over, to answer for the same.

The law makes it a high misdemeanor for any public officer to be drunk or intoxicated, and provides that, on conviction, he shall be removed from office. Public officers, entrusted with grave and important duties, in the faithful and circumspect performance of which the State, the county and the people are interested, ought to be men of sobriety, prudence and discretion. A public officer ought to have too much respect for the people whose confidence has been reposed in him, and whose rights are, to some extent, in his keeping, to allow himself to become intoxicated. Furthermore, it is plain that the example of intoxication in a public officer, exercises a very pernicious influence on other persons.

It is your duty to inquire whether any public officer has violated this law, and if any one has, to present the proper indictment against him.

I refer you to the statutes which I am required to give you specially in charge:

The 17th section of the Act of May 15th, 1876, requires each tax payer to furnish to the Assessor a list of his property, with the true valuation of each piece or portion, verified by oath. The willful neglect or refusal of a tax payer to furnish a list of his property, or the willful under valuation of his property, in order to escape the taxation to which such property is liable, renders the tax payer liable to the penalties and forfeitures specified in the act, and to constrain each tax payer to contribute his fair and just quota to the revenues of the State and county.

The Act of March 31st, 1876, requires Justices of the Peace and Mayors of cities and towns to make before the Grand Jury sworn transcripts from their dockets, showing what fines they have adjudged against persons tried before them, and what disposition has been made of such fines; and if the Grand Jury deem it necessary, they can be required to produce for inspection their original dockets. The object of this law is to secure the prompt payment of all fines, collected by Justices of the Peace and Mayors, to the proper authority, in order that they may become a part of the school fund.

The Act of February 13, 1871, requires the Board of Supervisors to make all contracts for the erection or construction of public buildings, bridges, or other public works, in open session—letting the same out to the lowest responsible bidders, and prohibits any member of the Board from having any interest or share in such contracts, either directly or indirectly, through any member of his family or other person, and subjects a member having any interest or share in such contract, on conviction, to fine and imprisonment, and dismissal from office.

I have already given you in charge the Act to prevent persons from going about masked or disguised, to the disturbance of the public peace and the terror and alarm of citizens, and, also, the Act to suppress the pernicious vice of gaming.

Your oath forbids you to disclose any action had by the Grand Jury in relation to offences brought before you, or the name or testimony of any witness who has been before you. And your oath in this respect must be inviolably observed. A violation of it, would subject the imprudent juror to severe punishment.

You have free access, at all proper times, to all the books, records, accounts, and papers, appertaining to the affairs of the county, for any examination which you may see fit to make; and you may make a report to the Court in relation thereto.

It is the duty of the Grand Jury, as a body, to make a personal inspection of the county jail, its condition, sufficiency for the safe keeping of prisoners, and their accommodation and health, and to make a report upon the subject to the Court.

It is the duty of the Foreman to preside over the deliberations of the Grand Jury, to see that perfect order and decorum are observed, and that the proceedings of the body are conducted with that method and system which are necessary to the dispatch of business.

The Foreman has the power to swear witnesses who may appear before the Grand Jury; and the law requires him to return a list of the witnesses, certified and signed by him.

Every wise government must, among other important objects, secure these two: 1st. The enactment of proper laws for the protection of the peace of society, and for the protection of the lives, the liberty, and the property of the individuals who compose society; and, 2nd. The prompt, faithful and impartial enforcement of the laws. The enactment, the execution, and the enforcement of the laws are the most important functions of government; and in a free government these functions must be separated and each confided to a distinct body of magistracy. Our government is accordingly divided into three departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative department enacts the laws, the judicial department construes and enforces them; while it is the duty of the executive department to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The legislative department being composed of members chosen by the people to reflect their views and express their opinions upon questions of policy and expediency, the people themselves are really the law-makers, and the law is but their embodied and written will, ascertained and expressed in the appointed form.

The law then emanates from the people; the object of the law is to preserve the peace of society and to protect the rights of the individuals who compose it; and the necessity for law is found in the disinclination of men to act justly, unless constrained thus to act by some superior authority which they cannot successfully or safely resist.

The law reaches the person and the heartstone of the citizen; it affects him in all the relations of life, the nearest as well as the most remote, the greatest as well as the most minute. It prescribes the conditions upon which the great rights of life, liberty and property may be enjoyed, and enumerates the particular instances in which they may be either partially abridged or wholly taken away.

Law is divided into two great departments, civil and criminal. The former treats of the relation of men to each other; the latter of their relation to the State, and to one another in those things which concern the State. Crime consists in the transgression of law. Whatever the law commands is to be performed; whatever it forbids is to be avoided.

In a free government the power to interpret, execute and enforce the laws must be co-extensive with the power to enact them—the judicial power must be co-extensive with the power of legislation. The proper office of the judicial power, is to enforce the laws, to administer justice, to determine controversies occurring between citizen and citizen, and criminal prosecutions—not by violence or force, but in a stable, orderly and regular course of judicial procedure. Among other officers and agents appointed for this purpose, are judges and jurors. Judges represent the Constitution and laws; judges and jurors represent public justice as organized through the Constitution and laws. Judges and jurors, then, derive all their authority from the Constitution and laws. They can do nothing which the Constitution and laws do not authorize them to do; and they dare not, if [illegible] and their oaths, omit to do those things which the Constitution and laws command them to do.

The State requires from every citizen strict obedience to her laws. And this is a reasonable requirement. The people institute the government. The political and legislative powers rest in their hands. Through their representatives they ordain the Constitution and enact the laws. They all alike enjoy the privileges the government confers, as well as the blessings it bestows. All, therefore, ought to yield a ready obedience to its authority, a prompt submission to the laws devised by the associated wisdom of all, for the protection of the rights of all.

The law is no respecter of persons. Before the law all are equal. No man is so high as to be above the power of the law; no man is so humble as to be beneath its protection. All are alike compelled to submit to its authority or suffer its penalties. All, from the greatest to the least, from the most exalted to the most lowly, from the Chief Magistrate of the nation to the humblest citizen in the Republic, all, are alike constrained to bend to the majesty of the law. The law, the will of the people collected and promulgated according to the constitutional requirements, is the only power which can rightfully claim supremacy in this free country. Here, all men walk with equal assurance and stand with equal right in the temple of justice.

The full and impartial administration of justice is a matter of the first concern in a free government. It is inseparable from civil liberty and social order. If the holy sanctuaries of the courts are to be polluted by the rancor of party feeling; if the pure ermine of justice is to be polluted by the venom of political virulence, then we may indeed boast that we live in a land of freedom, but our boast will be idle and delusive.

One of the charges made against the party lately in power in this State was, that justice was not administered with purity, and that the laws were not impartially enforced; and it was alleged that this was liable true in reference to the administration of the law in this county; it was charged that, for a series of years, in this county the Grand Juries and petit juries were packed, in order to screen from indictment and punishment certain members of the party. And this charge has been repeated in several public addresses made in respect to the homicides committed in this county. The party now in power in this State promised to reform all abuses in the administration of justice; it promised that the laws should be impartially enforced against all culprits, without respect to their political opinions or party associations. And the party having full control of the government of the State in all its departments, must be held responsible for the fulfillment of this promise. If, then, the laws be not impartially enforced; if the public peace be not preserved; if life, liberty, and property be not protected; if disorder and violence, riot and bloodshed, and murder and assassination prevail—if all or any of these stupendous evils exist, then the party in power must be held responsible for them.

The circumstances under which you have come together to discharge your duties, are important, and impose upon you a grave responsibility. Since the last term of this court, extraordinary events have marked the history of the county of Kemper. The assassination of one citizen was followed by the deaths, by violence, of several others. The laws were set at naught, the public officers resisted and defied, the jail broken into, and six persons shot to death,—some of these persons being at the time in the custody of the officers of the law, under accusations of crime, and the others not being even suspected of any offence. All these acts, except that of assassination, were done openly, and the actors must be known. These things were widely published in the newspapers of the country, and made the subject of acrimonious controversy and discussion—one side attempting to show that the homicides were justifiable, and the other seeking to make the impression that they were prompted by political hatred. With the opinions of the newspapers, however, we, as persons charged with public duties, have no concern; on the one hand, they can relieve us from no obligation; nor, on the other, they no impose upon us no duty. For the rule of our duty, and for the extent of our authority, we must look to the Constitution and laws of the State, as they have been ordained and enacted, in the appointed ways—through constitutional conventions and legislative bodies. We are not permitted to refer to that mysterious, indefinite, undefined and undefinable thing called the "higher law,"—a law which finds no place, either in the code of any civilized State, or in the creed of any good citizen.

The Constitution provides, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law; it also provides, that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and it further provides, that, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself, or counsel, or both; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and that in all prosecutions by indictment or information, he shall have a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the county where the offence was committed; and that he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

These great and essential rights of the citizen were not left by the framers of the Constitution to be secured by legislative enactments. They were placed in the Bill of Rights—in very front of the Constitution. The Legislature cannot take them away. They are fixed in the serene firmament of the Constitution, high above the reach of legislative caprice and popular frenzy.

Has any person in the county of Kemper been denied these great and essential rights? Has any person been deprived of life, without due process of law—without indictment by a Grand Jury, and a fair and impartial trial by a petit jury? And, if yes, who has presumed to set at naught these great, cardinal provisions of the Constitution, designed for the protection of every person? These are inquiries for you to make—these are questions for you to answer. And it behooves you to address yourselves diligently and earnestly to these inquiries. You owe it to the county of Kemper, whose good name has been seriously compromised, by the

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

Southern Homestead.

BY SHANNON & POWELL.

MERIDIAN, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

From what we can learn, Mr. L. B. Brown, the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in Clarke county, will have no serious opposition. Mr. Brown is a farmer, an old citizen of the county, a democrat whose politics have always been as true as the needle to the pole, and a gentleman who has the intelligence and capacity to make a useful representative. He is one of the best men that could have been nominated, and every democrat worth the name in the county will give him a zealous support. The whole ticket in Clarke is a good one, and has no opposition except from a few sore-head democrats and the remains of defunct Radicalism.

Gen. A. C. Jones who has made an extensive tour through the South, representing the Department of Agriculture, has returned to Washington and gives a most encouraging account of the condition of the South. While the Northern States are suffering from strikes, tramps, and a general prostration of business, General Jones notes the fact that the South bears the appearance of prosperity—that our cities are reviving their former trade, and that with diversified crops, our farms have a look of thrift, the people more heart and hope than at any time since the war, and that the colored population is at work, at good wages, and are contented and prosperous. This is encouraging and shows that our section is improving.

Some of our enterprising exchanges are publishing wood-cuts, purporting to be likenesses of our candidates. The artist who designed these illustrations no doubt possesses genius, but we would suggest that he experiment for the present on a comic almanac, and not run the risk of demoralizing the democracy by making them believe they are expected to vote for such shocking faces as these cuts indicate.

The Holly Springs Reporter says the hogs in Marshall county are dying of the cholera.

The total consumption of raw cotton in the United States, for the year just closed was 1,435,000 bales, while for the year before it was 1,356,000 bales, showing an increase of 79,000 bales. This shows that American manufactures are on the increase.

Gen. Pearson, commander of the State troops of Pennsylvania, during the Pittsburg riot, has been indicted for murder. The charge is that a citizen, who was sitting in his own door, was killed by the fire ordered by Pearson. Pearson waived an examination and was committed to jail, but was afterwards admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

The large chromo establishment of L. Prang & Co., of Boston, was burnt on the 27th ult. A large quantity of chromos, engravings, plates, and machinery, estimated at 50,000 dollars was destroyed. The property was fully insured.

Mr. Samuel A. Dalton has become a partner of Major Jones as one of the Editors and proprietors of the Aberdeen Examiner. The Examiner is one of the best of our exchanges and we hope it may continue to prosper.

The Summit Times denies that the Farmers' Movement in Lincoln has extended into Pike, and says:

We take special pride in stating that we do not know a single farmer of any credit in this whole county of history, who has seriously thought even, of compelling his merchant to take cotton at other than market prices, at the time of delivery, in point of fact, as fast as it is being got in marketable shape it is being delivered here to those merchants who have advanced the farmer the indispensable means of growing the crop.

The same thing can be said of the farmers of East Mississippi. While they would like to have 15 cents a pound for cotton, they don't believe that public meetings and resolutions would accomplish it.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of Mississippi, who claims to be Governor of South Carolina," is the way in which the New York Times speaks of the distinguished Governor of South Carolina. Let the Times tell us who *is* Governor of South Carolina if Hampton is not. Chamberlain certainly has no claim upon the office, and his friends, moreover, are just now attempting to defend him from overwhelming charges of peculation and rascality. The Times' desperate partisanship makes it the champion of thieves.—Courier-Journal.

Gen. Hampton is not a citizen of Mississippi, though he has been for many years a large cotton planter, owning several large plantations in Washington county. His son, Wade Hampton, Jr., resides in Washington county, and is one of the democratic candidates for the Legislature in that county.

There was fifteen new cases of yellow fever in Ferdinands, on the 1st. Medical assistance had been asked from Jacksonville and Charleston.

Four deaths reported from yellow fever at Port Royal, on the 1st; a number of citizens have left the place.

Farmers' Movement.

We learn from the Brookhaven Ledger that, on the 22d inst., the Farmers to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, met in Brookhaven for the purpose of conferring with the merchants in reference to some general plan of settlement. A committee was appointed to wait on the merchants, who also pledged themselves to meet with the following response:

The farmers reply that they stand ready to correct all mistakes and charges which are above fair credit prices, and we invite all our customers to come in and see us individually and we will settle with them liberally, and we think, satisfactorily.

To the above the committee of farmers made the following reply:

We, the committee, do not consider this as substantial grounds for settlement after being charged such extravagant prices for our supplies.

The Ledger adds:

The meeting then adjourned to meet Tuesday, when it is understood that all the associations in the county will be largely represented. We have heard that the object of the meeting next Tuesday is to nominate a ticket composed of men in full accord with the movement. We give the report for what it is worth, not knowing whether it is true or false.

To run a ticket on such a question would be an act of the most egregious folly.

We have no doubt there is a great deal of truth in the complaints of the farmers, and that in many instances they have been imposed upon and forced to pay the most extravagant prices for supplies. But we do not think the remedy they propose is practicable or reasonable. If the Farmers desire the repeal of the law authorizing liens on crops to be raised, all they have to do is to instruct their representatives to the Legislature, and it will be done. It has been claimed that the law was as much for the benefit of the farmers as the merchants, as it gave the poor man who owned no real estate, a basis of credit, and enabled him to obtain supplies. We think the law should be repealed. Its effect has been to encourage extravagance and improvidence, and increase the cultivation of cotton to the neglect of provision crops. It has contributed largely to bring about the state of things about which the Lincoln county farmers complain.

But nothing can be more preposterous than for the farmers to put an arbitrary price on their cotton of 15 cents, and expect to *force* the merchants to allow it.

The debts about which they complain, and which they want to pay in cotton at 15 cents per pound, are secured by deeds of trust. It is true that if there has been usury or extortion they may appeal to the courts, and on the filing of a proper bill in Chancery, the court would enjoin the seizure or sale of property under the deeds of trust. But before this would be granted a bond must be given, and on a final hearing a decree would be rendered against the complainant for whatever was found due. This would carry costs with it, and after paying an attorney's fee and costs, how much would the farmer make by the litigation?

The best thing for farmers who have their property encumbered by deeds of trust, is to settle with their creditors on the best terms and hereafter keep out of their power. There may be some extreme cases in which they would be justified in appealing to the courts, but not one in twenty but would lose by it. No number of resolutions, or public meetings will make cotton worth 15 cents, when it sells for 10, nor cancel deeds of trust. The agitation may do good by directing attention to the enormous prices paid for supplies, and the ruinous consequences of raising cotton in that way, but we are unable to see how it can relieve those now in debt whose property is encumbered by deeds of trust.

Lawlessness.

The Liberty Herald publishes the following:

In this county, in Wilkinson, Franklin and Pike, the most diabolical crimes have been deliberately committed—whippings, mutilations, robberies, rapes and murders—by bands of men under the guise of bulldozers, or protective clubs. If, as was the case in more than one instance, good men denounce these acts—these crimes—they are mysteriously threatened with violence or enforced to exile, or the torch of the incendiary. In such a condition of affairs, every industrial interest of the county is paralyzed, and we are traveling with lightning speed on a down grade to the devil.

If the above horrible state of things exist in Amite County, it is a disgrace to the State, and steps should be taken to bring the offenders to condign punishments. The Herald should give the particulars of the crimes it mentions, and by whom they were committed. Certainly the civil authorities of the county would take steps for their arrest and prosecution. If not it would be the duty of Gov. Stone to offer rewards for their apprehension, and aid with the power of the State, the officers of the county in enforcing the law.

We are gratified to note the success of HOME SOMNACH BITTERS, and hope those unbelievers of the Isthmus will not fail to take some with them as a necessary portion to a complete outfit for making the journey. It.

The New York Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of New York met in Convention last week. John C. Churchill of Oswego, was nominated for Secretary of State, the only State officer to be elected this year.

Senator Conkling was a delegate from his county, Oneida, and was named by the committee on Organization for permanent President, but he declined and on his motion T. C. Platt was made Chairman.

The Convention was entirely under the influence of Conkling and showed unmistakeable signs of hostility to Hayes.

No notice was taken of the Southern Policy as it is called, but the convention put itself on record as opposed to the Civil Service order. They took pains to express their nausea at Hayes' order prohibiting Government officers from taking part in political conventions in the following lengthy resolution:

We hold that honest service of labor is the best and lightest exertion for American citizens; and those who labor for others, whether for the Government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be, to absolute freedom on political, civil and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render, and to their employers they owe nothing more. The Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and the laws, establish equal rights for all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful all attempts by employers, who are here representing capital or political power, to enforce coercion or control others in the enjoyment of any of the rights or the exercise of any of the duties of citizenship in the State of New York.

The whole number of National officeholders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7465. This is one National official or subordinate of 152 voters. Of State, county and town officials there are in the State 13,513. This is one State, county or township official to every 84 voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than the numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow-citizens. The laws make no such exclusion, and we deny, as an imputation upon the people of New York, that they are or have been dominated by the national or subordinate official, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a postmaster or clerk could subdue to his pataan with 152 other electors or even any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

George Wm. Curtis who desired the Convention to give an unqualified indorsement to the President offered the following substitute, which he supported in a very able speech:

The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize in him pertinent patriotism proved in field and in civil life; we heartily commend his efforts in the pacification in the Southern section of the Union and their correction of evils and abuses in the civil service as strictly conformed to his pledges and to the declarations of the convention that nominated him and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work but begun we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution on which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

After a pretty sharp debate the amendment was defeated by a vote of 109 to 295.

A few years ago Lamar Pasha was the most popular man in Mississippi. He did not have an out-spoken enemy in the Democratic party in the State. Look at him to-day. A majority of the most able and influential newspapers of our Commonwealth are finding fault with him, and the masses are falling off from his support by the thousands. There is a lesson in this for all "—Who fawn and seek for power By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour."—Southern States.

We cannot agree to this. Lamar has been severely criticised by a number of Mississippi papers, but we do not believe that the masses of people approve it. It is a mistake to suppose that in every instance the Press represents the people. The people to-day have as much confidence in Lamar's patriotism, and admiration for his talents as they ever had. The only charge we have seen made against Lamar was that he was a delegate and voted in a Democratic State Convention. The "most able and influential newspapers" may see something wrong in this, the people do not. It has been said there was no precedent for for all politician of either party has a higher character than Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York. At the New York Republican State Convention held at Rochester, last week, Senator Conkling headed the list of delegates from his county, Oneida, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Convention. And yet not one of the "able and influential newspapers" of either party, in the great Empire State of New York regard Senator Conkling's presence in the Convention as an impropriety.

Amid Sylvan Graves

And rural retreats where the wild flowers bloom and unite their sweetest fragrance, nature's healing balm for the ills of lovely woman, is found in abundance.

Developed by chemistry and improved by science, these wonderful elements for the cure of woman and her diseases, have been compounded and offered under the name of English Female Bitters, at one dollar per bottle. oct5 3t

An Imposition on the Press.

One of the shabbiest ways in which some people try to obtain their advertising free, is to write an article for a newspaper, pretending to be a communication to the public, giving news, &c., in which the writer adroitly slips in a puff of the article they want inserted. Our Home Journal alludes to one of these newspaper barnacles, named R. H. Haines, who is a nursery man somewhere on the Hudson river in New York, who is in the habit of writing articles for Agricultural papers, describing what he calls new and choice varieties of strawberries, blackberries, &c., extolling their merits to the skies and advising every body to purchase them. As Agricultural papers are always anxious to publish original articles on fruits and fruit culture, the editors who received Mr. Haines' puff thought they were getting something good, until they opened their exchanges when they found that every other Agricultural paper of any prominence, had a precisely similar article on the same subject. A man who is mean enough to steal his advertising ought not to be trusted, and we advise our readers to have nothing to do with such parties.

A negro woman in Warren county took a tablespoonful of morphine at one dose, by mistake. She went to sleep but never woke.

A BAD DEATH.—Last Wednesday, a merchant who has been doing business in Eutaw, Ala., Mr. M. A. Sander, by name, came on business to this city. He was well known here, for he had done business on Dauphin street before the war, and there are many we dealt with him who had not forgotten him. He was highly esteemed, and had heard yesterday a white salesman dealer on Commerce street say he believed that there was never an honester man than Mr. Sander. For the past year he had become embarrassed, mainly because he could collect outstanding accounts that were due. He brooded over his troubles and seemed to think that his inability to pay his merchants here would be attributed to dishonesty. He stopped at a friend's house, Mr. Metzger's, where he was made welcome. On Wednesday night, about 1 o'clock, Mr. Sander got up and went out of the house, and did not return until breakfast. That day he was very restless, said he was in trouble and rather avoided his friends. That night he retired as usual, but again got up long before daybreak and went out, but returned to breakfast. That was the last time Mr. Metzger saw him alive. When he did not return to dinner, search was made for him, but unsuccessfully, for it was found yesterday, that at the time they were seeking him he had gone down on a car to Arlington. The next was seen of him was at the railroad bridge at Dog river, where he met a young man and had a conversation, after yet with such a peculiarity of manner, that the young man turned and watched him. He noticed that instead of turning towards the city, the man turned down the river. The next that was seen of him was he was found by a negro man, Saturday about six o'clock, under a tree near Cleaveland's Landing, on Dog river. He had piled up some drift wood and made a rude bed, which had not been completed. His hat was off one side as if he had taken it off. He was lying on his back, in an easy position, with his feet partly drawn up as if asleep. The Coroner was notified at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and went to the place immediately on Sunday morning. He found the body of a man about 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighing probably 140 pounds. He was dressed in a new suit of fine texture. His pockets contained only a memorandum book with his name on it, a few keys, and a knife, but no money. Friends of the deceased in the city, who, we believe, are Hebrew, drove up to the place, took the body and gave it sepulture in the Jewish cemetery. Before this the Coroner was there, would make an affidavit, and that officer simply viewed the body and gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from fatigue and exhaustion. After the above was written yesterday morning, we received a request not to publish it, which we agreed to, but as the request appears not to have been made of the other papers, we give it as an item of news which has caused considerable talk and comment.—Mobile Register.

The Season of Intermittents.

All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by unwholesome exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season. In every section subject to the visitation of Chills and Fever, or other forms of intermittent disease, the causes which produce these maladies are now actively at work. This, therefore, is a period of the year when the inhabitants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the unwholesome influence of the atmosphere by means of tonic and alterative treatment. Foremost among the invigorants, recommended by time and supported as a means of fortifying the system against all epidemical and epidemic maladies, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of the latter, the feeblest resident of an unhealthy soil may escape the sickness which, without the aid of this potent ally of nature, will be apt to overtake the strongest. [oct5 1m

MINOR EDITORIAL.—Our two Vicksburg cotemporaries have been quarreling some time about the alleged omission of the Commercial to put the Democratic ticket at the head of its columns. We did put it in ours, but we were under no business obligations, either as a publisher, a citizen or a man. Presumably gentlemen, we supposed the nominees would pay for it! But we don't care whether candidates nominated pay or not—but the announcing of the ticket by standing space costs us money, good money, and nothing but money. The Commercial is under no obligations to publish it, unless it chooses to run the risk of pay.—Forest Register.

Letter from Wayne County.

EUCUTTA, WAYNE COUNTY, MISS., Oct. 4, Sept. 29, '77.

Editor of the Southern Homestead:

I presume that you think your correspondent of Wayne County, District No. 4, is either dead or left the country and gone to Texas. I would have written you some time ago, but I did not have much to write that I thought would interest the readers of your paper. We have had a very severe Equinoctial rain and storm in our section of country, which has done a great deal of injury to the crops, and more especially to the rice crop, that was all about ripe and ready for harvest. Crops are variously estimated in our section of country. Some estimate their cotton crop at half, while others think it will make more. Corn crops are badly injured. Some of the farms will not exceed half a crop, while others will make more. The pea crop is generally good, and would do good service in fattening hogs, if the people had them to fatten, but the cholera maze snuck in among them, that only a few are left for the farmers to make their meat of. I think the potato crop is going to be very good. The rice crop would have been fine if the wind and rain had not destroyed it so badly. Nearly every farmer, with some few exceptions, has made his own tobacco this year, which will be several dollars in each one's pocket to be expended for some other article of supply, that will be more useful than tobacco. Everybody appears to be at peace in our section. We have no Justice courts now to try causes, either civil or criminal. The last one that was held in our district since the 2nd Saturday in April, and that was only to dispose of old business on the docket. I think our old Justice of the Peace has done a great deal for District, No. 4. When he first went into office, everything appeared to be in rather a bad condition. People were suing each other in the circuit court, and a great many criminal cases came before the court, but under his Administration all became quiet. The Justice's office has not been worth exceeding 3 dollars this year. Everything was so quiet, that our Constable concluded instead of waiting for somebody to get up a little fight, or somebody to sue somebody else, so he could make a little cost money, that he would step across the county line, over into Jasper, about 7½ miles from home, and teach a little School during the week and return home on Saturday and transact what little official business that was to do. This appeared to satisfy the people very well, only a few individuals, that were inclided to have some prejudice against the old Justice, because he had decided on one or two cases according to their think so." The first thing promulgated against him by his opposers, as I heard from various sources, "he is out of the county, we must elect a Justice of the Peace that will stay at home and attend to his business. They took the advantage to prefer charges against him at other Boxes and not at his own, on the day of the election. This caused him to get beat at two Boxes, but at his own Box, I am told he never lost a vote. Enemies can take a small thing and make a powerful thing out of it, when they wish to use it to much to their especially. Now, when he is not there to meet the charges. I think they would have done very well to have kept the same Justice in office, but if it is their choice let them, he is satisfied, free of dislikes to be misrepresented through prejudice. More anon. CITIZEN.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough, relieve the cough by drying the secretions; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they only check the action of the system that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the shoulder blade, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two colds, and if the cough is left to run, cause be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expector ant which does not contain opium or anything to constipate the bowels, suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, creates a healthy juice in the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When these medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. [oct5in.

The Conviction of Sawyer, Haines and Brooks—Stunning Blow at the Criminals—Conviction Unexpected to the Culprits—Altogether a Nice Set.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The conviction of Sawyer, Haines and Brooks for conspiracy to obtain payment of a spurious cotton claim against the United States has made a great sensation.

The punishment is by a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. Sawyer was the first carpet-bag Senator from South Carolina and was put in by the Radicals to fill the seat of Col. Cochran when he was made Chief Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Brooks for awhile was brought in Sawyer and like a child. He is said to have been used in the jobs, and to have pocketed very little of the plunder.

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." Dr. Harter's part on the stage of life has been to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men, and this he has ably done by means of his IRON TONIC. All sexual disabilities are removed by the genial and gentle stimulating properties. It restores shattered constitutions, however much they have been trifled with and abused. Its direct tendency is to lengthen life and render it enjoyable. It

At a Bargain.

We have three Commercial Scholarships, one in Mount City and one in Johnson's College, St. Louis, and one on Cooper's Institute, in this county. These are all first-class Colleges and any one wishing to take a commercial course can buy these scholarships at half price.

We can also furnish a light spring wagon or carriage at a very low price.

LINEAL Blanks of every kind for sale. Where 3 copies or more are ordered, they will be sold for cash at 50 cts. per dozen.

Joseph Baum & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, HATS, CROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

WOODEN WILLOW WARE, &C.

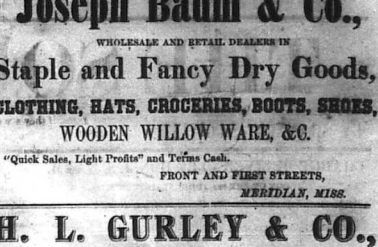
"Quick Sales, Light Profits" and Terms Cash.

FRONT AND FIRST STREETS,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

H. L. GURLEY & CO.,

Meridian, Miss.,



[FARM AND SPRING.]

This justly CELEBRATED WAGON has been manufactured since the year 1848, and is to-day the most popular WAGON in the market, it having stood the test of nearly thirty years, its character and reputation increasing daily, as shown by numerous Sales Book Years. To our customers we would say, in presenting this Wagon for your consideration, we do so with the utmost confidence that they cannot be surpassed anywhere in Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draft, or Excellence of Finish.

These Wagons received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. Also the Diploma at our County Fair. We will always keep a full stock on hand, and *At Prices that will Suit the Hard Times.*

☞ Our warrantee is as strong as the strongest and will be given in writing. Call and see us. [sept28tfnc

G. H. BUNCH & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, BEESWAX,

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, GENERALLY.

Also, have for sale. BAGGING, TIES, TWINE, CORN, MEAT, HAY, OATS, ETC.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding freights for parties living on the line of Railroads.

L. OCHS, L. KLEIN, A. KLEIN, L. KLEIN

OCHS, KLEIN & CO.,

Have removed to their new location in the store formerly occupied by Capt. D. C. Durham, Front St., MERIDIAN, MISS., where they offer for sale

Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Our Goods are FRESH from the markets and we are determined to give BARGAINS. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. aug 26m

OPIUM

Habit Cured.

A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE. Large Reduction in Prices. A Trial Bottle Free. E. A. ZEILY, Meridian, Miss. aug14m

Directory.

I. O. O. F.

Meridian Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock p. m.

R. H. GILL, N. G. J. M. STONE, V. G.
J. H. HOWELL, Sec'y. A. SCHAMBURG, Treas.

MASONIC.

Meridian Lodge, No. 186, meets every third Saturday in each month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Lauderdale Lodge No. 306, meets every third Thursday night in each month.

King Solomon Lodge No. 353, meets every second Wednesday night in each month.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Mississippi Lodge No. 955, K. of H., meet every 2nd and 4th Tuesday night in each month.

FRIENDS OF PERPERANCE.

Meridian Council No. 47, P. of P., meet every Tuesday night.

$1.00

$1.00 .....PER ANNUM FOR.....$1.00

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE

THE best and Most Popular weekly newspaper published in the Southwest.

POSTAGE FREE

to all subscribers in the WEEKLY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE is a POCKET newspaper, 32x48 inches in size, and contains

48 COLUMNS

of carefully selected reading matter, embracing the FRESHEST IMPORTANT NEWS by TELEGRAPH from ALL PARTS of the WORLD; political and general news, stories, sketches, editorials, agricultural, literary and miscellaneous matter, and a complete market report for the DOMESTIC FIRESIDE, and particularly valuable to the

MERCHANT AND FARMER.

If you would know all that is going on abroad and at home, subscribe for the best and progressive newspaper published in the South, every Thursday morning. Only one dollar for the whole year. Send in clubs of ten and get the paper for nothing. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

SUNDAY MORNING

to the family people in village or on farm.

IN POLITICS

the AVALANCHE will continue that consistent and conservative course for which it has been distinguished for the past twenty years. It is a newspaper for the people and not a machine for politicians, and in the interest of no man and the slave of no party. It is strictly independent and deals only in facts. A premium copies sent free on application. Address

THE AVALANCHE,
Memphis, Tenn.

Sept. 28 tf

We are prepared to furnish Cards and other blanks of every kind. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address All orders sent to this office will be filled promptly and on the most reasonable terms.

GULF CITY HOTEL,

Corner Water and Cedar Streets,
MOBILE, ALA.

J. H. & J. M. STONE & CO., Proprietors.
GEO. A. PRIOR, Clerk.

Terms, $2.50 per day.

Southern Homestead.

Terms: $2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. STONE, of Tishomingo.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
W. H. SIMS, of Lowndes.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
KINLOCH FALCONER, of Marshall.

FOR TREASURER,
W. L. HEMINGWAY, of Carroll.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
SYLVESTER GWINN, of Lawrence.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
T. C. CATCHINGS, of Warren.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,
J. ABGYLE SMITH, of Jasper.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

STATE AT LARGE—E Barksdale, of Hinds; J. C. Everett, of Yazoo; R. Harris, of Jasper county, and W. A. Percy, of Washington.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Congressional—R H Allen, of Leo county, and L D McDowell, of Oktibbeha.

SECOND DISTRICT—R H Taylor, of Panola county, and A M West, of Marshall.

THIRD DISTRICT—A G Mills, of Kemper county, and A J Baker, of Montgomery.

FOURTH DISTRICT—R H Henry, of Jasper county, and W McWillie, of Madison.

FIFTH DISTRICT—E T Griffin, of Jackson county, and T E Cooper, of Covington.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Geo M Klein, of Warren county, and T Otis Baker, of Adams.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
C. W. Gallagher M H Whittaker.

FOR SHERIFF,
R. L. Henderson.

FOR TREASURER,
E. T. Ramsey.

FOR ASSESSOR,
D. S. Malone.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
A. J. Harvey.

FOR CORONER & RANGER,
J. C. Houston.

Platform of the Democratic Conservative Party of Mississippi, Adopted August 8, 1877.

The Democracy of Mississippi, grateful for the success of its past efforts in the cause of reform and of just and honest government, submits to the intelligent judgment of the people the following platform of principles:

Fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, to the Union, and the supremacy of the State Governments, with all their reserved and unimpaired rights unimpaired.

No interference by the military power with the free exercise of the right and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States. The protection of the equal rights of all citizens, irrespective of race, by the enactment of such color neutrous conditions of servitude, or law, as the present condition of the country may demand, as the best, in the opinion of the majority of the people, for the interests of the whole country. A union of hearts and hands in all the States, agents, to the time honored Jeffersonian standard, "to be honest, to be capable, to be true to the Constitution."

A continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform as signalized by the action of the Democratic party, and a reduction of the burthens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with an efficient execution of the laws.

Corporations of every description supervisable within Constitutional limits by State authority, and the enactment of such legislation, in the interest and for the protection of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends on the intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of our State system of free schools.

We favor the granting of such aid as may be consistent with the policy of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the established usage of the Government, to the Texas Pacific railroad, and for the rebuilding and keeping in repair of the levees of the Mississippi river.

That upon the platform of principles herein set forth, we invite the co-operation of all citizens without regard to past issues, in support of the candidates nominated by this Convention.

That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organization; that all independent movements are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they tend to treason; to common enemies to the welfare of the people, and reverse the principles of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi.

A large stock of Children's and Misses' Shoes at G. H. LESSER'S *City Shoe Store*, on Front st.

G. H. LESSER sells at his *Shoe Store*, on Front street, Boots and Shoes of every sort, cheaper than any house in the State.

The latest style of Hats is to be found at *Lesser's Shoe Store*, on Front Street.

Gents' Custom made Boots, Gaiters and Alexis Ties, surpris-ingly cheap, at *Lesser's City Shoe Store*, on Front street.

THE POULTRY WORLD has introduced a new feature in issuing a full-page Christmas Number, printed in colors, and filled with good reading matter. The price of these numbers is 25 cents each, but subscribers to the paper need pay $1.35 for the number, or $2.00 only for the paper, postage on the paper for 1878 included. Address, H. B. BROOKALL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our warmest thanks to W. L. Williams, Publisher of the Alcorn and Prentiss Counties Fair, for a complimentary ticket to the Fair, commencing at Corinth on the 30 inst.

A Lodge of the Knights of Honor was organized in Jackson a few days ago, by W. R. Bryan and J. W. Worrell. W. H. Gibbs is Past Dictator, A. H. Hilsabeck, Dictator; J. M. Smylie Reporter. The Order now numbers over 30,000 members and is rapidly increasing.

We were in Enterprise a few days since, and happening to call at Messrs. Lyonty and Woolverton's, were surprised at the extent and variety of their stock of goods. Enterprise has a good trade from the counties of Jasper and Newton and this house gets one of the best customs in East Mississippi.

Wayne Circuit Court

Commenced on last Monday, Judge Hamm presiding. Hon. Thos. S. Ford, the District Attorney, has been sick since the first week of Clarke court, and being unable to attend Wayne court, Judge Hamm appointed as District Attorney, *pro. tem*, Capt. C. A. Jennings, of Clarke. The civil docket is small, but there are enough of State cases, if they are all tried to consume the entire week. We met at Waynesboro, Mr. Frank McGee, of the Courier; Col. W. M. Pardue, of the Jasper County Herald, and Mr. W. J. Adams, who represents the New Orleans Picayune. As yet the Democratic tickets of Wayne has no opposition, though it was supposed an independent candidate for Sheriff and Representative would be brought out during the week. Mr. C. H. Cole, the nominee for Sheriff, has held the office for several years, and has discharged its duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. The best evidence of the esteem in which he is held, is that while he had four opponents at the recent primary election, some of the most worthy citizens of the county, he succeeded in getting the full party majority. Mr. J. P. Seabrook, the candidate for representative, is a gentleman of intelligence and moral worth, and his election is regarded certain, no matter what independent takes the field.

J. B. Miller a citizen of this county, who devoted himself last year to making speeches to the negroes of this county advising them to leave the country and go to Liberia, succeeded in making one convert, a negro named Ike Gordon, who owned a snug little farm near Toomsaba, with plenty of stock, and was perhaps one of the most prosperous colored men in the county. He told Miller he wanted to emigrate and offered to sell all he had. It seems Miller wanted to purchase his land and soon they made a contract by which Miller was to pay him for land, stock and every thing he owned on the 15th September. But when the day came Gordon had got out of the notion of leaving the United States and refused to take Miller's money or give up the property. As there had been a written contract of sale, Miller has applied to the law for redress and had the poor negroes cows and horse seized under a writ of replevin and the case will be tried before Justice Harrison, at Marion, on the 13th inst.

James Vick of Rochester New York, who has been for many years publishing a quarterly Floral Guide, the most elegant and useful publication of the kind in the country, has decided in response to the urgent request of his thousands of readers, to commence on the first of January, 1878, the publication of VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine, the first number of which will be ready to mail to subscribers in December. Each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter, numerous fine wood cut illustrations and one colored plate. It will be printed on the finest paper, and will be in all respects a beautiful floral or garden magazine, giving the fullest and simplest directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables. It is designed to spread a taste for the beautiful among the people, to encourage the culture of flowers by insuring success, as much as it is possible to do so, by printed instructions. Price $1 25 a year, five copies for $5. Address Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Davenport's Bales Preserving Process.

The Star of Pascagoula says that after investing in this "preserving process" it proved to be a fraud, and publishes a letter that appears in the Lampasas Dispatch, from which it appears that one Davis, of Corsicana, Texas, who was the agent of Davenport has brought a suit to recover the purchase money for county rights, alleging the whole thing to be a fraud. Davis proposes that if he recovers from Davenport he will refund the money he received for the sale of family rights.

The enterprising firm of Marks & Lichtenstein have established a branch store on Johnson street, in which boots and shoes will be w specialty. Mr. L. Rothenberg, a young gentleman of excellent business qualifications, will have charge of the new establishment, and is now opening one of the finest stocks of boots and shoes ever brought to this market.

While in Enterprise, recently, we stopped at the City Hotel, formerly the Jones House, under the management of Frank D. Hiller and I. W. Bass. They have renovated and refitted the buildings, and now have a first class Hotel in every respect that will be quite an addition to the town. Their rates are very reasonable—$2.00 per day, and their fare is excellent. The rooms are well furnished and guests receive every attention. The City Hotel deserves and we hope will receive a liberal patronage. We advise all who have business at Enterprise to call on Messrs. Hiller & Bass.

We are glad to learn that Mr. L. A. Duncan, who was seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy, is improving and will soon be able to be on the streets again.

Jasper Court.

Circuit Court at Paulding commenced on Monday of last week, Judge Mayers presiding and Major Terrell representing the State as District Attorney. The criminal docket was not important, and while there are a great many cases on the State docket they are nearly all for minor offences. At the last term of the court there were a number of indictments found against druggist, and physicians for violating the liquor laws and as the parties are all highly respectable, their indictment has added interest to the term. There is a special law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Paulding, except for medical purposes, and it was claimed that whisky had become such an universal panacea that it was preferred for all diseases real and imaginary, and as the usual dose was a bottle full, it was found that notwithstanding the prohibitary law, there was about as much whisky used in the village as if a saloon had been in regular operation. It was evident that whisky was abundant in Paulding but how or where it was procured will be determined when the numerous indictments now pending will be tried. We met at Jasper Court besides the local bar, Messrs. Evans and Jennings of Enterprise, Messrs. W. H. Hardy and S. B. Watts of Meridian, and Major W. T. Powe of Newton.

The Paulding Bar consists of Messrs. S. T. Street, T. J. Hardy and W. M. Pardue. Col. Pardue formerly lived at Paulding but until the last few months has resided in Missouri, where he practiced his profession for eight years. He returned to Paulding a few months since and in connection with Mr. J. F. Parker commenced the Jasper County Herald of which he is now one of the Editors and Proprietors. The Herald is a straight out anti-independent Democratic paper and we were pleased to see is receiving a liberal, hearty support from the people of Jasper. It already has a good circulation which is rapidly increasing.

There are three Physicians in Paulding, Dr. A. J. Cotton, who has been there for the last thirty years, and two young men Drs. J. M. Byrd and T. H. Cook. Paulding has had considerable sickness lately and the Physicians have all had what they could do. Mr. J. D. McNeill has an excellent drug store and is doing a good business.

Paulding appears to be doing about as well as at any time since the war, and its local trade is increasing. Messrs. E. H. McKinstry & Bro., successors to N. McKinstry, the oldest business house in East Miss., have a large and well selected stock of all kinds of merchandise and are doing a profitable trade, on the same street where the house commenced business over forty years ago. Besides this firm, there are two other very creditable stores, that of N. H. Hall and of Mr. J. H. Kelly. They appear to be doing well and have plenty of customers. Besides the business men we have mentioned Paulding has a hotel kept by Mr. A. T. Benton, where good accommodations can be had, and we were glad to see that Mr. Benton was receiving a liberal patronage. Crops in Jasper are not very promising. The county generally has suffered from drouth, and both cotton and corn have been greatly damaged by the recent rains.

On Tuesday, Dr. A. M. Dozier, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature had an appointment and speeches were made both by Dr. Dozier and Highgate a colored democrat. There is an Independent candidate for the Legislature and also one for County Treasurer, but from what we could learn the County ticket will be elected by a very respectable majority, estimated at from 3 to 500. With a very few exceptions the "men of Jasper" intend to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. W. M. Brame, who is one of the best Sheriffs in the State has no opposition, and is not likely to have any. It is also thought that Hon. A. R. Carter will have no opposition for the Senate.

Before purchasing anything in the line of Boots and Shoes, you will find it to your interest to examine the stock and prices at *Lesser's Shoe Store*, on Front street.

The largest and cheapest stock of *Trusses* in town, at REED & LEWIS'.

25,000 *Envelopes*, all sizes and prices, at REED & LEWIS'.

An immense stock of *Laundry* and *Toilet Soaps* at REED & LEWIS'.

The cheapest place in town to buy *Soda, Pepper, Spice, &c.*, is at REED & LEWIS'.

An immense stock of *Paints* and *Oils* of all grades, at reduced prices, at REED & LEWIS'.

---

100 Reams *Bill, Cap, Foolscap, Note* and *Letter Paper*, at bottom prices, at REED & LEWIS'.

A large stock of *Cigars*, of all grades at reduced prices, at REED & LEWIS'.

At the request of many members of the Bar, and others, we publish, to the exclusion of other matter intended for this issue, the very able and elaborate charge delivered by Judge Hamm to the Grand Jury of Kemper, at the recent term of the Circuit Court of that county.

Col. Shannon is absent this week and we have been so crowded with work, that we have had to neglect our paper to some extent.

Guinea Grass (Alias Johnson Grass, Alias Means' Grass.)

We were very much interested in the discussion of the merits of this Grass at the Industrial Convention at Blunt Springs. It was a little astonishing to us, that the opinions of it, but it seemed as if the most were acquainted with it were its friends and strongest advocates.

From the best information we have been able to obtain concerning its introduction into this State, it seems that some twenty or more years ago, Judge Geo. D. Shortridge, of Shelby county, obtained a package of the seed, which he planted and cultivated, from which he raised a good crop of seed. He afterwards planted it upon the creek bottom on his farm, from numerous freshes in the creek the seed and roots have washed down the creek, until now there is not a farm for ten miles or more down the creek but has more or less of it on them, and the bottom that are well set with it rent for from seven to ten dollars per acre, per annum.

Cut and cured before the stems get hard and woody, it makes very excellent hay, of which stock are very fond, and it is quite nutritious. A number of years ago, a gentleman by the name of Johnson also procured some of the seed from a Mr. Means, of South Carolina, who was raising it, where it was known as Guinea Grass, which he planted in Dallas county, but we are not informed as to who was the first to introduce it, be or Judge Shortridge, of Shelby. The Rig Chocra can be cured. Put in the swill from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful to each bucket of slop, which is ragin to act on the kidneys and purify the system. Price only 25 cents per package.

may 4-1y.

Commercial.

MERIDIAN, Thursday, Oct. 4th.

Cotton coming in slowly. We quote to-day 9¦ to 10¦.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—Cotton in good demand; sales 1000 bales. Low middling 10¦; middling 10¦; Good middling 11.

MERIDIAN MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Low Ordinary	@8¦
Ordinary	9
Good Ordinary	@9¦
Low middling	@9¦
Middling	9¦@9¦
Good Middling	@10

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bagging—per ya	14¦
Ties	6 @ 7
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" Western	35 @ 40
Bacon—Clear sides	
" Rib	9 @ 9¦
" Shoulders	6¦
" Hams	12¦@ 15
Bulk meat	7¦@8
Bran	1 25@1 50
Barley	2 00
Corn	80
Coffee—P lb	23 @ 24
Chickens	20 @25
Eggs	15@20
Flour	6¦@9¦
Fodder	.90@1 00
Lard P lb	13 @ 15
Lime bbl	1 50@ 175
Meal	.85 @ 1 00
Mackerel—Kits	1 25 @ 175
" 1barrels	@ 6 00
" Cheese	12 5¢@1500
Nails P 100	4 50@5 50
Oates per bushel	65 @75
Peas P bushel	1 25@1 50
Potatoes, Irish P bush	@ 1 00
Potatoes, Sweet P bush	@ 1 00
Salt P sack	140@150
Sugar	.10 @ 12
Sorgum	.50 @ 75
Tobacco Chewing P lb	.45 @ 100
" Smoking	.35 @ 75

Vegetables and Country Produce in moderate demand and all sold at low prices.

J. F. CLINE,

AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS
COMMERCE STREET, Shearer Block,
MERIDIAN.

Goods sold on auction or commission. Goods stored on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to dispose of any kind or any kind of remnants of stocks can have the same sold without delay by consigning them to me, as I will pay cash for such goods. Personal advances made on consignments. Best references given.

oct4-1y J. F. CLINE.

Roses and Geraniums,

New, rare, and popular sorts. Send for description and price-lists—free.

TYRA MONTGOMERY,
Mattoon, Ill.

aug12-2m4

MERIDIAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Term of 40 weeks will begin September 17th, 1877 and close June 22nd, 1878. The Fall Term will begin

Entire Success,

having given satisfaction to all parties concerned.

There will be a full corps of teachers competent to teach anything taught in Female schools. For additional Terms, Faculty of last term, we have engaged a Professor of the

German Language,

a native German, who will give instructions in this tongue. We call especial attention to our Music and Art Departments. In these, young ladies can receive as thorough instruction as in any School in the land. This is true also of the Literary Department.

CHARGES.

Whole amount per term, including board and books, in the Collegiate Department $208.00
Whole amount when study is studied $50 00
Whole amount in Preparatory Department when music is not studied, including washing, lights and fuel 197
Then music is studied 247 00
An extra amount of $1 25 per month will be charged for French, and for Drawing.
For further particulars send for a catalogue.
C. M. GORDON,
July 6 tf Pres't.

NOW READY FOR AGENTS!

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That timely new book, by Hon. J. A. Dacus and Hon. James W. Buel, on the causes and thrilling events of the great railroad and labor war all over the country. *Finely Illustrated.* AGENTS WANTED everywhere. The best chance to make money ever offered. Terms liberal and superior. Get the best and lowest priced. Address, Standard Book House, St. Louis, Mo.

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Would you cure that Distressing Cough, are you

MOUCHING'S COUGH COMPOUND

is your house. It has been tried by hundreds. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures. But try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in a few hours if not of too long standing. As an Expectorant, it has many Rivals, but no Equal. Price only 50c per Bottle. —Prepared only by

REED & LEWIS,
Meridian Miss.

may 4-1y.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

—USE—

REED & LEWIS'

Olive Branch Liniment.

The best Liniment for Man or Beast in the world. It will relieve the worst cases of *Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Sorrance, Stoning, Sores, Wounds.* Price 25 and 50 cents per Bott.e. Try it.

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REED AND LEWIS'

German Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders are, beyond doubt, superior to any other preparation ever used, as a preventative and cure of diseases in *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Fowls.* They are composed of Medicines, that have laxative, tonic and purifying properties. The Hog Cholera can be cured. Put in the swill from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful to each bucket of slop, which is ragin to act on the kidneys and purify the system. Price only 25 cents per package.

may 4-1y.

ELECTION NOTICE.

By virtue of authority vested in us, notice is hereby given that there will be an Election held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1877, at the various precincts in the County of Lauderdale in the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of electing a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a Superintendent of Education, a Sheriff, a Treasurer, a Surveyor, an Assessor, a Coroner and Ranger. The officers as follows: one Supervisor from each district, two Magistrates and two Constables for the magisterial district of Meridian, one Magistrate and one Constable for district one, two Magistrates and two Constables for each of the other Supervisor's districts in the county, and also to vote "for" or "against" the following amendments to the Constitution, to-wit:

SECTION 1. Sections eleven of Article four and fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, and two paragraphs for the magisterial district of Meridian, one Magistrate and one Constable for district one, two Magistrates and two Constables for each of the other Supervisor's districts in the county, and also to vote "for" or "against" the following amendments to the Constitution, to-wit:

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Sec. 2. The Senate shall choose a President from among its members.

Sec. 3. When the office of Governor shall become vacant by death or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall possess the powers and discharge the duties of said office, and receive compensation as the Governor, during the remainder of the term of office of such Governor.

When the Governor shall be absent from the State, or unable, from protracted illness, to perform the duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, and receive said compensation, until the Governor shall return to the duties; but if from disability or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall be incapable of performing said duties, or if he be absent from the State, or if there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor, and perform said duties, and receive the same compensation as the Governor; and in case of the inability of the foregoing officers to perform said duties of Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate and a President pro tem shall assume the office of Governor, and discharge the duties and receive the compensation therefor.

And also to amend Article 4, Section 6 of the Constitution as follows:

The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in January in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and biennially thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor. The time and place of meeting may be altered by law."

The following is a list of the Managers and Clerks appointed to hold said Election:

For Marion—F D Bryant, W F Alford, J L Brown, managers. G N Boyd, E C Brett, clerks. Jas Bryant, deputy sheriff.

For Lockart—C. Sa Reed, J. C. Crocker, J. A Bentley, managers. R H Jenkins, Jno Blanks, clerks. H L. McKinley, deputy sheriff.

For Lauderdale—Jas R Webb, W H Plummer, Ike Klein, managers. H Chiles, Jr., T J Moore, clerks. T J Rush, deputy sher iff.

For Lyles' Store—J H Cochran, S W Kinnerl, Dan Snowden, managers. W H Brown, M B Temple, clerks. T V Winningham, deputy sheriff.

For Harrington's Store—C W Stevenson, A C Pace, B F Ayars, managers. Jasper Miles, W B Snowden, clerks. A L Brown, deputy sheriff.

For Martin's Box—H J Rawson, C O C Mayo, J W Moore, managers. N M Collins, W G H Moore, clerks. Starling Johnson, deputy sheriff.

For Sunsalena—J A Blackman, T Y Blackman, managers. T P Vaughn, S M Brown, clerks. Sim Lacey, deputy sheriff.

For Oaking Grove—E V New, W J Graham, Jno W Mastin, managers. W J Smith, Wm Thompson, clerks. Jno Hughes, deputy sheriff.

For Wanitta—H C Dear, F H Shafts, W L Brown, managers. W S Easterling, W F Thompson, clerks. Jno B Wood, deputy sheriff.

For Sageville—Jno Daniels, E J Rew, B F Moore, managers. C B Burwell, J R Mitchell, clerks. Jno Sageville, deputy sheriff.

For Stinson's Box—J C Gay, S N Jackson, Josiah Etheridge, managers. Presley Mason, Jno Barrier, clerks. Jno Stinson, deputy sheriff.

For Caneyville—T B Irby, J W Hayes, A M Johnson, managers. W J Ellis, J B Foster, clerks. J P Shirley, deputy sheriff.

For Culpepper's Store—J H Culpepper, Riley Shamburger, G W Welch, managers. Geo A Cameron, Berry Robinson, clerks. Berry Robinson, deputy sheriff.

For Enon—R McLaurin, Jno A Glascock, T S Pigford, managers. C F Shannon, C E Pool, clerks. Jack Keeton, deputy sheriff.

For Antioch—Andrew Brown, J L Blanks, D C Gordon, managers. C B Brown, H P Willis, clerks. Hardin Culpepper, deputy sheriff.

For Meridian—Board of Registrars, managers. Granville Henderson, Ed Holt, clerks. H L Gibbs, deputy sheriff.

One of the managers will have to come to Meridian on the 5d of November to receive the Precinct Registration Book for their place of voting.

The law requires that one of the managers shall return the vote polled; not the deputy sheriff or clerk.

Polls will open at 8, A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

W. S. PERKINS,
Chairman Co. Ex. Com.
PAUL D. JONES.

oct 5 77

PEACHWOOD NURSERIES.

WE have this season grown as choice a Stock of

Fruit trees, Grape Vines,

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, ETC.,

Ornamental Trees, Plants, Vines, &c.,

as we have ever offered for sale. Those who intend to plant orchards or Vineyards, and desire only the best varieties for our climate, at the most reasonable prices, would do well to call on or write for Descriptive Catalogue. We have propagated a large number of

Amsden and Alexander PEACH TREES,

which we offer at twenty-five cents, each, or twenty dollars per hundred. Also,

EARLY BEATRICE and EARLY LOUISE,

at fifteen cents, each, or twelve dollars and a half per hundred. A strong one year old trees. Address,

GAINES, COLES & CO.,
State Line, Miss.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Magazine St., between Gravier and Natchez Alley,

NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Chas. E. SMEDES, Prop'r.

In Office—Oscar F. Hickle, Jas. R. Leake, T. B. McCrindell.

Terms Only $2 50 Per Day!

The undersigned having purchased the unexpired lease of Messrs. R. E. Rivers & Co., in the above hotel, is now in possession of the house, and has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that it will be kept open the entire season for regular and transient guests and day boarders on

LIBERAL TERMS.

No pains or expense will be spared to insure the comfort of its guests.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, refitted and refurnished during the summer.

CHAS. E. SMEDES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE!

30,000 STALKS LOUISIANA CANE.

The undersigned offers for sale 30,000 stalks of Louisiana Ribbon Cane for planting, to be delivered on the cars at Meridian, October 1st, at $10.00 per 1,000. This Cane will be fully matured by October 1st, and if not sold by that time will be worked into syrup. 5,000 stalks will plant an acre. Address care of Southern Homestead, Meridian, Miss. Large quantities of syrup. J. J. SHANNON.
Aug 24-3t

ST. ALOYSIUS FEMALE ACADEMY,

Under the Directions of the Sisters of Mercy,

MERIDIAN, MISS,

Will be open on Monday, September 24th for the reception of pupils.

Board and Tuition per Session of Five Months, $65 00.

Day Scholars:

Tuition in Primary Branches per month,	$1.50
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	2.50
Higher Classes,	4.00
Music, per month,	4.00

The Sisters are prepared to teach music on the Piano or Guitar, Drawing, Sketching Work, and all the Ornamental Branches taught at the best schools. For further information, address,

SISTER M. VINCENT, Superior,
Meridian, Miss.

MACHINERY AGENCY

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MANUFACTURERS

—FOR—

MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA,

MERIDIAN, MISS.,

—FOR—

SALE OF STEAM ENGINES

—AND—

WATER MILL MACHINERY,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

"Victor" Sugar Mills,

AND "Cook's" Evaporators.

Cotton Gin Engines

—AND—

COTTON GINS, &c.

SALES AT FACTORY PRICES.

Send for Catalogue, Cuts and prices, of any thing wanted.

JNO. T. BALL, Prop'r.

July 26, 1877—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike With name, 10c. Post paid. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

REVOLVER & CARTRIDGES FOR $3.

A fine nickel plated, seven shot, pocket revolver; a first-class article. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of price. G. W. WILLIS, P. O. Box 2716, New York.

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For BUSINESS

By attending Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Ga. One of the most practical schools in the country. Send for Catalogues.

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELL'S CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y.

OPIUM

HABIT CURED.

A Certain and Sure Cure

Large Reductions in Prices. A trial bottle free. E. A. EARLY, Meridian, Miss.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

The only combination of the Jamaican Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, forming a harmless and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after Eating, and removes all disagreeable sensations, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, and cures Fever, Chills, Fevers, and Malaria. Ask for Sanford's Ginger.

RUPTURE.

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 2,258 Broadway, New York, or send for his New Book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Many of whom who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crompton, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S., and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

sept14 fw

English Female Bitters

BEST FEMALE MEDICINE EXTANT.

WILL CURE All Female Complaints.

WILL CURE Monthly Obstructions.

WILL CURE Old or Young Females.

WILL CURE Girls at Sweet Sixteen.

WILL CURE Pains in the Side & Back

WILL CURE Hysteries & Nervousness

WILL CURE Palpitation of the Heart

WILL CURE Girls at Womanhood.

WILL CURE Cases of Tedi Nerants.

After ten years test it has proven to be the only reliable female medicine ever introduced, is now in extensive use by Physicians throughout the country. For all species of Female Debility by obstructions and irregularities, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration of the womb, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Nervous Debility and Prostration, it acts like a charm. As an Iron and Vegetable Tonic it is unequaled, toning the stomach, aiding digestion, exciting the liver and giving open the bowels to healthy action and giving permanent strength to the whole system.

Large Bottles only $1. *Sold by all Druggists Sold in Meridian, Miss., by Reed & Lewis and Dr. Bennett.* sept21st.77 eow

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$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN

Given away. Agents wanted. Address, with 10 cts. for Sample Case and Catalogue, P. O. Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

acts of blood and death, of which it has been the theater and by the oft-repeated assertion, that the whole people of the county approves those acts; you owe it to the State, the majesty of whose laws has been contemned and set at naught, and the authority of whose officers has been resisted and defied; you owe it to the humane, the just, and the good, every where, particularly in your own State, to whose opinion you cannot be indifferent. There is yet another tribunal of which you should not be unmindful. That tribunal is posterity—the men who will succeed you. When the mists of prejudice which pervert the judgment of the actors in the scenes passing before us shall vanish; when these scenes shall be divested of the adventitious importance imparted to them by transient excitement, and, be viewed in their true character; when you, who are now required to sit in judgment upon the acts of others, and they whose acts are to become the subject of your inquiries, shall alike repose in the silence of the grave—then will come the faithful historian, who will record the proceedings of this day; then will come a just posterity who will review your decision. And I trust that then your action may be noted in terms of commendation, and that this day may be remembered in the history of the State, as honorable to her character for calm, dignified and impartial justice.

There are still higher considerations which must constrain you to a faithful performance of your duties. You are ministers, sworn ministers of justice. You have taken a solemn oath, and you have called the great Searcher of Hearts to witness, that you will present no person, through malice, hatred, or ill-will, and that you will leave no person unpresented, through fear, favor, or affection, or for any reward, or hope or promise of reward, but that in all your presentments, you will present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. We stand in the presence of that Awful Being, whose all-seeing eye views with especial concern the temples dedicated to justice and religion. In a little while we shall appear at the bar of our Final Judge, where the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, and where every human being shall account for his deeds done in the body. To our Final Judge, at that supreme hour, may we all be able to appeal for the purity of our motives and the correctness of our conduct, and may no appeal not be answered by the blood of innocence, or by the mute anguish of the widow, or by the moaning cry of the orphan, bearing witness against us, as recreant to the high trust reposed in us.

When a great crime has been committed, it is the duty of every good citizen to aid the public authorities to bring the perpetrator to the bar of justice, in order that he may be indicted and tried and convicted and punished according to law, and by his punishment an impressive example set to deter others from the commission of crime. But in no case does the law authorize persons to take the life of a human creature, though they may suspect, or believe, or even know him to be guilty of crime.

If men may take the law into their own hands; if they may with impunity slay others, because they suspect, or believe, or even know them to be guilty of crime; if they may arrogate to themselves the right of revenge; then, there is an end of all law, and of all lawful authority, and of all government. There will be no safety for the rights of persons, and no security for the rights of property; for there will be no rule of reason or justice, and no power to enforce such a rule. The law of the mob and the rule of revenge will be the only law and the only rule. Terror will paralyze every heart and render valueless every right; and a mournful scene of anarchy and violence, and ruine and spoliation, and bloodshed and death will be the inevitable and melancholy result.

The true question, then, is whether criminal justice shall be administered with the forms and solemnities prescribed and by the officers and agents appointed by the law, or by irresponsible mobs, acting not only without the authority and forms of the law, but in direct contravention of all its rules; whether the rights of the citizen shall be determined by known and well established and permanent laws, according to the constitutional requirements, or by mob law—a law brutal in its instincts, blind in its decisions, and cruel and unrelenting in its punishments. The one-eyed monster of heathen antiquity is its fit personification, for in its darkened rage, it stalks alike friends and foes, the innocent as well as the guilty. It sways a bloody sceptre over the ruins of social and political order, and wherever its dominion is fixed, there we behold the disintegration of all the bonds of society. This is an important question, for it involves, not only the lives, the liberty, and the property of the individuals who compose society, but the very existence of society itself. And the solution of this question depends, to a great extent, upon you, for the initiatory and preparatory steps in the punishment of crime can be taken only by you. The law is not self acting, or self-enforcing, or self-executing. It can only speak through its ministers and agents; and you are the appointed organ to give formal expression to its accusations against all who have disobeyed its precepts. Then let the potent voice of the law be heard through you, and heard in tones neither to be misunderstood nor disregarded by those who have violated its mandates. As good citizens you must loathe and detest crime. Then do not make yourselves responsible for crime by conniving at it; for in your case connivance will be interpreted to be approbation.

You are engaged in the service of no party; you are enlisted in the cause of no faction; you owe no allegiance but to the State; and the State now calls upon you to perform your duty, your whole duty to her, fearlessly as men, conscientiously as jurors. She requires you to administer the high public trust with which she has clothed you, with exclusive reference to the public welfare, regardless of all consequences to individuals. She commands you to rebuke the spirit of licentiousness now so mournfully prevalent, to stay the arm of violence so often uplifted for the shedding of blood, and to point out the guilty heads upon which the sword of justice should descend. It is not for you to absolve men from the legal consequences of their own voluntary acts. You possess no such dispensing power. As grand jurors, acting under the solemnities of an oath, you must know no man. Like the law, whose servants you are, you must be no respecters of persons. All whose acts become matters of enquiry before you, must be subjected to the same ordeal. It is not for you to enquire whether those who are accused of crime, be high or low, rich or poor, but whether they be guilty or innocent. You know it is a popular belief, that if a culprit possess wealth or have influential friends, the law is powerless to reach and punish him, however atrocious may be the crime with which he is charged, and however clear may be the proof of his guilt; and to the reproach of criminal justice, candor constrains the admission, that facts go very far to justify this belief.

Perform the grave and important duties with which you are charged as the solemn oath you have taken requires you to perform them, and you will furnish no ground for such an imputation upon the criminal justice of the State. Enquire diligently into all violations of the criminal laws, and make such presentment in each case as the very truth of the matter requires. Present no person through malice, hatred, or ill will; leave no person unpresented through fear, favor, or affection, or for any reward, or hope or promise of reward. In all your presentments, present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In this way, and in this only, can you acquit yourselves as true men to the State; in this way, and in this only, can you merit the applause of the just, the good and the wise; in this way, and in this only, can you secure what is preferable even to the applause of the just, the good and the wise—the approbation of your own hearing and conscience.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I was a martyr to Dyspepsia and Constipation, and before using your pills were recommended to me, I was a mere living skeleton, with little faith. Ten or a well man, with good appetite, digestion perfect, my regular habits, clear brain, and I have gained over pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE THE WORST CASES OF DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

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TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in one pill the invertebrate antagonistic qualities of a *strong purging, purgative, and a purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to present a healthful relish. Then the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The possibility with which *diseases take on fever,* under the influence of these pills, of itself increases their usefulness, as it tends to nourish the body, and thereby more efficiently resisting nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and

imparting health and strength to the system, are known to all the world, and everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Grey Hair can be changed in a few minutes to a glossy black by a single application of DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. It acts instantaneously, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N.Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of all forms of Chronic Disease. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old sores, scrofulous joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, Piles, diseases, dropsy, kidney complaints, all effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen, for use during pregnancy, for nervous prostration, for complexion, and builds up the body well.

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poisons it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been cured by it. Being pure, it is the most reliable invigorator that will do no harm. The best time to take it is NOW. In dyspepsia and fits, and torpor of the liver, splenetic affections, nervous headache, fever and ague, you will find it a sure remedy. For sale by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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EVAPORATORS,

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Superior to All Others and Cheaper!

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Extension Feed Guide and other valuable improvements.

Send for circular.

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For a Full Course of Double Entry Book-keeping in all its Branches, and Commercial Correspondence, $60.00

For a Full Commercial Course, embracing all the Branches of a Practical Business Education, Life Scholarship - - - $50.00

Reference made to thousands of students who have completed under our instruction.

For circular giving full information concerning time to complete board, course of instruction, etc.

J. W. JOHNSON, Prest.

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A. McMILLAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Agents in East Mississippi for the Celebrated

BUCK'S BRILLIANT.

Meridian, Miss. Feb. 23, '77 1y

For Sale.

I am authorized by the owner to sell a valuable little farm of 40 acres of land, at Chunky Station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. There is on the farm a good dwelling house and outbuildings, 30 acres of fresh cleared and under good cultivation. On the whole it is a desirable place, and will be sold low for cash. For further particulars address

J. SHANNON,

July 27-3m Meridian.

FRUIT TREES.

Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Pear Trees, in large supply, also general stock of Nursery Stock.

Best Varieties—Prices Low.

New Descriptive (Illustrated) N. J.

Aug 27-3m EDWIN ALLEN.

ROBERT LEACHMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Office Opposite State Bank, Constantine St.

GEN'L. INS. AGENCY

OF

E. V. & E. A. EARLY,

OWNED

Policies Written at all points in East Mississippi in the following Companies:

HOME INS. CO.	NEW YORK.
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GEORGIA HOME INS. CO.	GA.
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AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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apr.3-1y

Pearl River Foundry

—AND—

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CHARLES WILLIAMS, Prop'r.

PLOW MANUFACTURER,

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Patentee of the Celebrated *WILLIAMS PLOW,* and Manufacturer of

STEEL AND CHILLED COMBINATION PLOW,

COTTON SWEEPS AND HARROWS, AND

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

THE PRAIRIE CORN SHELLER,

Best and Cheapest Sheller made, price $10.

☞ *CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.* ☜

BOLTS AND SCREWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

BOLTS AND SCREW Set all sizes made on the Shortest Notice.

☞ All orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Having bought the most improved Machinery for Manufacturing Plow Handles, am prepared to furnish Merchants on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Send for Price-List. feb 16, 1877

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Manufacture and keep for sale COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE, IRON RAILING, DOG IRONS, BOILER FRONTS, GIN GEARING, PLOW POINTS, GRATE BARS, BARS FOR PRESSES, WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, HOUSE FRONTS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, GENERALLY, &c.

April27-1877

$777

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made as easily and rapidly at any other business. Reader, if you want work of which you can make great pay, write for particulars to H. ALLEN & CO., Portland Maine.

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A complete and thrilling History of the explorations and adventures of ARCTIC HEROES to the present time. Perils and escapes among Icebergs! Sufferings and heroism among the mysteries of the frozen North! Wonderful discoveries! The most interesting book ever published! 550 pages, splendidly illustrated—only $2.50. Liberal terms to canvassers. Address

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July 27-1y.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL ADVISER.

Just published, a new edition of this standard work, containing 300 pages, and 125 fine engravings, illustrating the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human System. A COMPLETE TREATISE on the Nature, Causes and Treatment of Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervousness, Premature Decline, Sexual Debility, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and by whomsoever treated. Also, a SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL TREATISE on Love, Courtship, Marriage, Single Life, Prostitution, Abortion, Sterility, Continence, Divorce, Warning, Etc. Etc. Etc. Price, in plain sealed envelope, only $1.00. Illustrated sample, 10 cents. Address DR. BOYER, No. 416 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Alabama Central Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SELMA, Sept. 13th 1877.

On and after this date Trains will run on this road as follows:—

MAIL TRAINS.

Leave Selma	10.00 a. m.
Arrive at Meridian	6.00 p. m.
Leave	9.35 p. m.
Arrive at Selma	4.54 a. m.

This train connects at Selma with the Selma, Rome and Dalton and Western railroads, and at Meridian with the Mobile and Ohio and Vicksburg and Meridian railroads.

Sleeping coaches will run on this road from Vicksburg to Lynchburg without change.

JNO. W. BRIDGES, Sup't.

Alabama & Chattanooga R. R.

Schedule taking effect March 18th 1877.

Mail and Accommodation Trains will run as follows:

Leave Meridian	5.45 a. m.
Arrive at Tuscaloosa	3.05 p. m.
Leave Tuscaloosa	6.00 a. m.
Arrive at Meridian	3.30 p. m.

CHARLES P. HALL,

General Superintendent.

Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad.

The following time table took effect April 7th 1877.

Leave Vicksburg	6.30 p. m.
Arrive at Meridian	1.30 a. m.
Leave	1.45 a. m.
Arrive at Vicksburg	1.00 p. m.
Leave Vicksburg	1.00 p. m.
Arrive at Meridian	7.30 a. m.
Leave	8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Vicksburg	2.40 p. m.
Freight train leaves Meridian	2.55 a. m.
Arrives at Vicksburg	2.55 p. m.

Passenger trains connect at Meridian with trains on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and at Vicksburg with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad.

Through passengers from Meridian to Vicksburg will arrive at Vicksburg in time to take the morning train for Shreveport.

Through passengers from Vicksburg to Meridian will arrive at Meridian in time to take the morning train for Mobile.

Sleeping coaches will run on this road between Meridian and Vicksburg without change.

JNO. W. BRIDGES, Sup't.

SOUTHERN GROWN FRUIT TREES, ETC., AT LANGDON NURSERIES,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

The stock, this season, at these long-established and reliable Nurseries, is larger than ever before, and unusually fine. The varieties of Fruits have been selected with spe ial reference to the wants of the South; are known to be adapted to the climate, and warranted true to name.

APPLES—From 1 to 5 years old, very fine, largely of choicest Southern seedlings.

PEARS—Standard and dwarf, a select collection, composed of such kinds, and such only, as have proved successful in the South.

PEACHES—A very heavy stock, and fine, healthy trees of all the best varieties—an unrivalled collection—embracing those new and invaluable early varieties, the Early Amsden, Alexander, Beatrice, Louise and Waterloo, of which a fair proposition will be given in all orders for a number sufficient to test them additional charge. Or, we will sell the new kinds separately at fifteen cents each by the hundred, OF TEN CENTS EACH by the thousand.

PLUMS—Principally of the improved native Chickasaw varieties, the only reliable kinds for market or family use. Wild Goose, Hendricks, Brill, Southern Golden Drop, Indian Chief, etc.

APRICOTS, Almonds, Cherries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Mulberries, Jujube, Ja pan Plums, Chestnuts, English Walnuts, Pecans, etc., in quantity.

GRAPES—All the leading and most popular varieties, in large quantities, including the largest stock of Scuppernongs, Thomas, etc., at low rates by the hundred or thousand.

STRAWBERRIES—Of the most approved kinds, by the dozen, hundred, thousand, or ten thousand. Also Raspberries and Black berries.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT is full and complete, embracing all the Best Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs; Greenhouse, Bedding, and Flowering Plants Bulbs, etc.

Especially do we call attention to our stock of TWENTY THOUSAND ROSES, in over FOUR HUNDRED varieties. No finer collection in the world.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—An immense stock of all sizes, from six inches to six feet, at very low rates by the dozen, hundred, or thousand.

☞ Orders sent direct to the Nurseries will be filled with the utmost promptitude and fidelity.

☞ Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

Address C. C. LANGDON,

P. O. Box 324, Mobile, Ala.

Langdon Nurseries, August, 1877.—tf.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE

$3 Fine Steel Engraving, Full Gilt, Free to Agents. Price Low. Terms Liberal. Address, A. G. OLIN & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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A No. 1 Steam Saw Mill with all fixtures complete, and Planer Dressing Mill. Owing to ill health of proprietor, will be sold at a bargain. Address

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May 25-3

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Builder and Contractor,

MERIDIAN MISSISSIPPI.

Is prepared to contract for the erection of Brick Ware Houses, Mills, Factories, Stores, Dwellings, and all kinds of work in his line, in Meridian or any of the neighboring towns, or near any of the Railroads. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders or communications directed to P. O. Box 76, will be attended to promptly.

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Meridian Nov. 9. 75-tf.

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Meridian, - - Mississippi.

All of the leading Machines, sold on the best terms, and all kinds of Machines repaired at reasonable prices.

NEEDLES, OILS AND ATTACHMENTS

kept on hand. Orders for Machines, &c. solicited. Will keep in office a skilled Repairer and Adjuster, all other advantages, sends them forth stronger and better men and women, to bless their race by lives of action, directed by Christian intelligence.

The Spring term will open February 1st, 1877. Baggage wagons at Lockhart, M. & O. R. R., for *free transportation,* Feb. 1st and 3d.

Board, Tuition, Room, Washing, and Fuel, 20 weeks; $100; Music, on the Piano, per use, $5; on the Guitar, $4; on the Violin, $3.

For further particulars, address

REV. J. COOPER,

Cooper Institute, Lauderdale Co. Miss.

Nov. 30.

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JAMES RICE, A. M. } pals.
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During the past 17 years it has had more than twenty-three hundred students, who are found in all sections of the South and West. The course can be completed in three or four months. The total cost need not exceed $150. If parents desire it, the Presidents can accommodate a few students in his own family.

For circulars and information, address

T. A. RICE, A. M., M. D.,

Nov 2 76 1y President.

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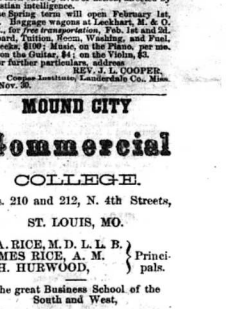

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PROF. A. C. COOPER.

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$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bores from 12 to 24 inches in diameter to the depth of a dozen rods. Its light draft and travel qualities make it the favorite *Engineer.*

Send for Circular. Address all others fail.

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F. KLING respectfully informs the citizens and farmers generally, that he is still at his old stand, where he will do all kinds of

WAGON AND BUGGY WORK,

and make and repair Farming Implements. Special attention is paid to Horse-Shoeing, which has been reduced to the very lowest figure. Give me a call and I will do you good.

The law on board a good supply of Coaled Horses, which will be sold at a very low price.

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 16, 1877.

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TITLE OF RECORDS THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD (MERIDIAN)

EARLIEST DATE OF RECORDS AUGUST 31, 1877

LATEST DATE OF RECORDS OCTOBER 5, 1877

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Department of Archives and History
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WEEKLY [redacted] MERIDIAN, MISS., SATU[redacted]CH 31, 1877. $2 50 per Annum

These disinterested Confeds, who have gushed so over Hayes, about Louisiana and South Carolina, Southern policy and all that, it appears now, were rather *too Hayesty.*

Is the appointment of Fred Douglas to an office of great profit a foreshadowing of the Civil Service Reform that is impending? This appointment was made solely as a party expedient. Civil Service Reform is going to the bad by quick time.

Assisted by Major Walthall, of Mobile, Jefferson Davis is busily engaged in writing his story of the part he took in the eventful struggle of sections. The Appletons [redacted]

The "Gra[redacted] Commiss[redacted] hanized to in[redacted] habits of the [redacted] West, are in Washington perfecting their plans. Eighteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose [redacted]

[redacted] of the American Naturalist.

An admirer of Hayes, a Washington correspondent of two God-and-morality journals, in the centers of the Western and Eastern civilization, says that he [redacted] "will keep on as he began." [redacted]

President Hayes has procu[redacted] services of an interviewer to ex[redacted] the public how he is going to [redacted] through his little commission, [redacted] how the Louisiana Returning B[redacted]

[redacted]

Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, goes a commissioning to Louisiana by invitation of Hayes.

Hayes expects his Louisiana Committee to get through (*what?*) by the middle of April.

As in the Grand Commission, the 8 spot beat the 7, so in the Cabinet, the 4 beats 3. For a Louisiana Commission were Messrs: Thompson, Sherman, McCrary, Devens—4; against, Evarts, Schurz, Key—3.

[redacted] to appear to the country [redacted] decision in the Cabinet [redacted] sending a Commission to [redacted] The real question was, [redacted] troops shall be withdrawn, [redacted] Cabinet decision has been al[redacted] Commission is a separate [redacted] proposition.

[redacted]

Hayes has caused his [redacted] Chamberlain inviting them to Washington specially to see and confer with [redacted]

One Demas, a colored member of the Louisiana Legislature, a Senator, who [redacted] Heaven through [redacted] tion, but, we fear, this unre[redacted] going to the ba[redacted]

PUBLI[redacted]UTIONS.

[redacted]

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

Columbus, O., March 22.

The special legislative committee to investigate the late Ashtabula disaster submitted their report to-day, with a vast amount of testimony, which was ordered to be printed. The committee report that there were from eighty to one hundred lives lost by the failure of the bridge; that the bridge went down under an ordinary load, by reason of defects in its original construction, and [redacted] and property prevented; the truth is the bridge was liable to go down at any time during the last ten or twelve years under loads that might at any time be brought upon it in the ordinary course of business. The report is accompanied by a bill specifying how bridges of different spans shall be constructed.

CHARLEY ROSS.

HE IS REPORTED FOUND AT LAST.

New York, March 25.

The World of to-day has the following: "Is Charley Ross found at last—John Harford, of Wausing, Wis., took a boy strongly resembling the lost child from some half-breed Indians last week, and sent a photograph of him to Mr. Ross who telegraphed back if the boy had a scar on his right side to bring him to Philadelphia. A subsequent telegram ordered him to be brought on at Mr. Ross' expense. So Mr. Harford started with him. The child's hair is brown and [redacted]

HONESTY OF WOMEN.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON[redacted]

[redacted]

THE REDWOODS OF CALIFORNIA.

[redacted]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Boston, March 24.

Owing to the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Massachusetts, excluding colored men from membership, a movement is on foot to establish a new Lodge by the dissatisfied members.

New York, March 24.

The Times says it is definitely settled that [redacted]

Washington, March 26.

It is somewhat positively asserted that the Louisiana Commission has been recruited by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

The Commission is to understand that there is no authority for it in law and no money to pay expenses. It has no power to administer oath, and its decision will have no legal force whatever.

[redacted]

LIZZIE [redacted]RAZIER.

[redacted]

THE AGREEMENT.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR BURKE IN RELATION TO IT.

N. O. Democrat, 26.]

A representative of the Democrat called upon Major Burke on Sunday evening concerning the special from our Washington correspondent upon the subject of the alleged agreement between the friends of Mr. Hayes and Southern Congressmen.

The Major says frankly that he does not feel authorized at this time to make [redacted]

[redacted]

NEW YORK TIMES OWNS UP.

Washington March 26.

The following special to N. Y. Times: There seems now to be no doubt of the truth of the statement that Messrs. Matthews and Foster, of Ohio pending the counting of the electoral vote in Congress, entered into a contract with a number of Southern Democrats by which it was agreed that if they (the Democrats) would aid in completing the count and assuring the inauguration of Hayes as President, the governments of Nicholls in Louisiana, and Hampton in South Carolina, would be recognized by the new administration. [redacted]

[redacted]

THE FASCINATING SCHURZ [redacted] DELUGED WITH LOVE LETTERS.

Washington, March [redacted]

[redacted]

KNOWLEDGE IS [redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible]

HAMM & FEWELL, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Meridian, Miss. Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery courts of Lauderdale, Clark and Kemper counties, and in the Supreme and Federal court at Jackson.

EVANS & SMITH, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, having entered into partnership for the practice of their profession will attend to all business offered in any of the courts of the State, and in the Federal Courts. OFFICE—In Meridian; up-stairs, Watkins building. S. Evans' resident and office in Enterprise. jan6-1y

W. M. STONE, Attorney at Law, Justice of the [illegible], Notary Public and Commissioner of [illegible], etc, for the State of Alabama, Meridian, Miss. All Deeds, Wills, Powers of Attorney, etc., to be used in the courts of Alabama, acknowledged before me. Office on Commerce Street, near the Mercury Office. COURTS—First and Third Mondays in each month.

J. P. WALKER. E. WATKINS.

WALKER & WATKINS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Meridian, [illegible]

Will practice in Lauderdale and [illegible] ing counties, and in Supreme and [illegible] Courts at Jackson. [illegible]

THOS. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICIT[illegible] Meridian, Mississippi. Having been [illegible]

[illegible] to all Magisterial business [illegible] held at the Mayor's [illegible] 3d Mondays in each [illegible] feb7

NOTICE.

U. S. Inntern l Revenue

SPECIAL [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] a safe, ben[illegible] not fail to [illegible] section where it is known. They do an [illegible] ORDER business through the mails. W[illegible] rous of making a selection for a suit, or an[illegible] thereof, for yourself or children, write, [illegible] about the price you wish to pay and the p[illegible] tended. Samples and Price List will be for[illegible] to you with their Perfected System of [illegible] ment that will assure you a PERF[illegible] Goods shipped C. O. D., with p[illegible] and examining contents before pay[illegible] also, in case of any dissatisfaction the [illegible] ingly refunded. Purchasers are n[illegible] [illegible] to accept [illegible] cles they do not want [illegible] amples [illegible] do not wish to purcha[illegible] [illegible] amount you can save by [illegible] with the above House. Address yo[illegible] munications to ROGERS, PE[illegible]

for the BEST GOODS AT THE LOW[illegible] has become almost National.

ARE YOU GOING TO PA[illegible]

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$700 for $300. $650 for $275. $800 [illegible] $1,000 or $450.

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Only One Price [illegible] and a Low [illegible]

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[illegible]ffle Treble, and French Grand Acti[illegible] which only accompany the best Pianos [illegible] the most celebrated makers, at the very [illegible] price of $250, $275 or $300, according to Style of case, or with four round corners [illegible] "[illegible]e best is the cheapest"— [illegible]n it costs the least money. [illegible] Pianos fully warranted for [illegible] Send for our ILLUSTRATED and D[illegible] Circular.

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MERIDAN MISS

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Contractor and Bu[illegible]

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